THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Dewey Landslide Forecast As G.O.P. Convention Opens; Foreign Policy Fight Looms

Gov. Warren is expected to be party's choice for second place on national ticket.

Internationalists declare Republican plank does not go far enough and that it is too vague.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, June 26—With the nomination of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York now a landslide certainty, the Republican Party today set in motion the machinery to enable American democracy to perform a supreme feat—to submit the Presidency of the United States to popular referendum at a time when the nation is in the midst of a grim, global war.

As the G. O. P.'s 1944 convention organized itself for four days of business which has been almost entirely completed before a single gavel has struck, the last flickering doubts of Mr. Dewey's choice were banished.

The evidence was conclusive that it's Mr. Dewey before the first ballot is even completed.

And there is hardly any remaining reservation that second place will go to California's large and likable Gov. Earl Warren, the keynote speaker of the convention.

Wartime Election

This will be the second time in history that the American people have contested a national election while the nation has been immersed in war. But it is the first time either party has nominated for President a man who claimed he wasn't a candidate, and for Vice-President a man who really didn't want to run.

Whatever the formalities, whatever the last-stand claims of competing candidates, Governor Dewey's nomination is assured.

The convention was technically called to order a few minutes ago, but it was virtually all over before it began.

Arrangements have been completed for Mr. Dewey to fly here June 28 for his acceptance speech.

He will accept—even though he hasn't been a candidate—or has he? Governor Warren's nomination is hardly being questioned by now but there may be a flutter of a contest. Other names probably will be put in nomination, such as those of William Hutcheson of the American Federation of Labor, Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, and not impossibly Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio who campaigned harder for the presi-

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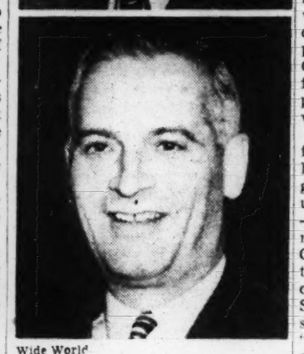

Wide World

Greet Delegates

Delegates to the 1944 Republican National Convention in Chicago were called to order by Harrison E. Spangler (top), Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and heard an address of welcome by their host, Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois (bottom).

N. E. Delegates Fall Into Line Behind Dewey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 26—Five of New England's six delegations to the Republican national convention were comfortably ensconed today on the band wagon which appeared to be rolling along to quick and certain victory for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

The Massachusetts delegation, headed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, swung into line late last night, thus ending a noncommittal position to which it clung as it

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—June 26, 1944

Boston: Illegal Gas Sales in Lynn-Salem Area

New "black market" in gasoline coupons was discovered today by the Office of Price Administration in Lynn-Salem area. "Several hundred" 100-gallon inventory coupons have been sold to war workers. The operations are tied to a gang working between Boston and New York. [Page 2.]

More money for fighting forest fires will be asked at the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature, Conservation Commissioner Raymond Kenney announced today. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Danes Destroy Big Arms Factory

In Copenhagen, Danish patriots have destroyed a big arms factory, an action described by the British Radio "as the biggest act of sabotage so far carried out in Denmark." Now comes announcement from Berlin of a curfew in Copenhagen under which no traffic is permitted on the streets between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. The measures were adopted, Berlin said, "for reasons of maintaining law and order."

Dutch patriots have "managed to dislocate completely the German rationing system by issuing 600,000 false identity cards," the London Radio reports.

In Rome, Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti of the Allied Military Government in Italy has ordered a purge of Roman newspapermen with Fascist records, and has appointed Senator Alberto Bergamini to carry it out and submit a list of journalists now qualified to practice their profession.

An exchange of some 900 American and Allied war prisoners for a similar number of Germans will take place in July, Spanish border officials disclose, when seven trainloads of Allied prisoners will cross the border at Irun on July 20 en route to Portugal.

In Germany, a new manpower registration calls for all men between 16 and 65 and all women between 17 and 45 who so far have not been registered for any kind of service to present themselves at the Labor Office in their districts. The only ones not affected by the new regulations are foreigners and women with special duties as mothers.

Washington: Door Ajar on Used-Car Rationing

Used passenger cars will not be rationed when they go under price ceilings July 10, but the Office of Price Administration has not closed the door against possible rationing later, it was disclosed.

The Navy reported it "must reduce substanially" its pilot-training program because war casualties in aerial combat are one third less than had been anticipated.

National: Idle Ships Await Return of Seamen

Hundreds of holders of seamen's papers who are working at shore jobs must volunteer to return to sea duty at once if a critical shortage of licensed officers and able seamen is to end, according to War Shipping Administration officials in San Francisco, where five war-cargo ships are idle through lack of personnel.

The Republican National Convention of 1944 was rapped to order by Harrison E. Spangler, National Party chairman, at 11:02 a. m., Central War Time—47 minutes late.

Nearly 5,000 B-24 Liberaors, either in completed or "knockdown" form, have rolled from the Willow Run plant since it began production late in 1942, Ford Company officials announced in Detroit.

Eruption of Mt. Cleveland in the Eastern Aleutians area has prompted evacuation of an Army installation on Chuginadak Island, the 11th Army Air Force announced.

Rhode Island Tops War Bond Quota

By the Associated Press

Newport, R. I., June 26

Rhode Island has gone over the top in the Fifth War Loan, first State to do so, Roderick Pirnie, State Director of the War Finance Committee, announced today.

With a quota of $90,000,000 for all types of bonds, Rhode Islanders purchased a total of $91,207,000, Mr. Pirnie said. Rhode Island also was the first State to exceed its quota in the Fourth War Loan drive, he added.

Excess Milk Bringing Out Complex Issue

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not all of the thousands of quarts of fresh milk being dumped daily in Massachusetts—as Federal limitation orders prohibit the sale of heavy cream to householders during a period of flush production—goes to waste down the sewers these days. Some of it—and a survey indicates that the amount is considerable—is fed to pigs, hens, baby turkeys, and even back to the cows which have been producing it in such abundance.

It is such incidents as these which pose a problem for the administration of complicated rules and regulations which have been laid down to govern a complicated and fluctuating business.

Several smaller dealers in one part of the State, where the survey was conducted, report heavy surpluses of milk and cream. Some of this they have produced themselves; some of it has come to them from farmers who have supplied them over long periods of time—during flush seasons and in times of shortage.

These dealers would be only too happy to deliver some of this surplus to their customers, who—in response to urgent appeals to consume more milk and to waste no food—leave a note out for an extra quart of milk or another jar of cream.

Sales Quotas Cut

But, instead, some are obliged to tell their customers that they can't even deliver their regular normal orders. Their sales quotas for the next several months have been reduced, and, in some instances, even suspended entirely. This is because, a few months back, these dealers exceeded the 75 per cent quota which was in effect at that time. Today, in a time of plenty, they must reduce 100 per cent quotas to make up the averages of the past.

Some of these dealers, appealing to the Federal authorities for a solution to their problems, say they have been told to send their surpluses to ice-cream factories, which will pay them from six to seven cents a quart for their milk.

But, they ask, how can we do that when we have to pay the producers who supply us 10 cents a

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

C.I.O. Demands Higher Wages, Says War Effort Unimpeded

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Organized labor today reopened its full scale drive for higher wages. Hardly had Congress safely renewed the Stabilization Act for another year and departed for the political wars than the Congress of Industrial Organizations today published a detailed and exhaustive attack on its old enemy, the "Little Steel" wage formula, and demanded wage increases and a wage policy "that will not impede the war effort."

The latest C. I. O. blast followed closely on the heels, too, of a report to President Roosevelt from his committee appointed last March to study the cost of living and how accurately it is reflected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Index, which has been the Government's official yardstick for measuring living cost rises.

The committee, headed by the National War Labor Board Chairman, William H. Davis, concluded that if cost of living is "taken to mean the amount of money a family spends for commodities and services it buys, the B. L. S. index has grossly understated" the rise since the war began.

The present drive for higher wages presents a complicated pattern. Labor is faced with the pros-

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Weather Predictions

Mostly Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Yanks Gain Cherbourg Docks; Russians Capture Vitebsk; Allies Take Key Port in Italy

Allies have big task in mopping-up after triple-front entrance into Cherbourg.

British open new drive in Caen-Tilly sector; Soviet attack covers 300-mile front.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 26—"The liberation of Cherbourg cannot be long delayed," leads off the SHAEF communiqué today, although it simultaneously adds a warning note that there will still be much fighting within city and port before they are completely subdued.

The Germans clearly realizing that it is impossible to hold on to Cherbourg and probably with the hope of discovering just how much the Allies actually control there and the Allies' possible next tactical moves, announced the fall of Cherbourg in their radiocasts last night.

The orders of the German officer commanding Cherbourg, Lieut. Gen. von Schlleben, to fight to the last ditch seem to have been carried out, judging from reports of desperate resistance which the American troops everywhere have encountered.

When Cherbourg has actually fallen, writes one beachhead correspondent, "one of the biggest mopping-up operations in military history will have taken place," and it must be expected that it will be still a little while before the word "liberated" can be accurately applied to Cherbourg.

Expert Co-operation Shown

Brilliant co-operation of air, sea, and land forces in attacks upon Cherbourg had, in the words of the SHAEF communiqué, enabled enemy strong points to be reduced one by one and the town to be entered at many points simultaneously while the mopping up of other portions of the original outer defenses continued.

The air forces rendered valuable aid with the immediate support of military and naval forces assaulting Cherbourg in addition to attacking the enemy's supply system, particularly the railroad network and airfields east and south of Normandy. It is natural that the impending fall of Cherbourg three weeks after the initial invasion should be welcomed here as solid evidence that the second front is unshakably launched, that expert co-operation between air, land, and sea forces has been achieved as well as between the American and British Allies.

Cherbourg is also seen as a great tactical victory for Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley's American Army and great strategic success for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery.

News that the Germans had been outfought on the soil of France will travel far and wide, particularly throughout the Reich and German-occupied Europe.

Goebbels Kept Busy

Dr. Joseph Goebbels knew this and therefore decided to announce Cherbourg's fall before the Germans heard it from the Allies. Soon they'll be hearing about Russian advances on the Karelian Isthmus and the central east front sector round Vitebsk.

These defeats, together with the continuing retreat in Italy, will make the Germans realize that the three-way concentric attacks on German-occupied Europe are now developing dangerously.

As things are, the Germans cannot profit from their central position to exploit the strategy of "interior lines."

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Associated Press from United States Signal Corps Radio

Wings Over Cherbourg

A zebra-striped B-26 Marauder bomber of the United States 9th Air Force wings over the French port of Cherbourg.

On the U.S.S. Quincy: We Pound Cherbourg

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Invasion Forces

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. QUINCY, June 25. Delayed—In a daring surprise action, naval guns poured supporting fire for the first time into the beleagured Cherbourg garrison today, silencing major shore batteries and expediting the surrender of the prize deep-water port area.

Risking mines and E-boats, this Anglo-American task force under Admiral Morton Deyo—three battleships, four cruisers, and accompanying destroyers—carried out its close-quarter bombardment mission in the face of stronger shore fire than on D-Day, the desperate Cherbourg garrison thereby was subjected to two-way fire at the psychological moment, and its back to the sea wall suddenly saw opponents appear right in the harbor mouth itself.

The task force included the battleships Nevada, Texas, and Arkansas; the cruisers Tuscaloosa, Quincy, and the British cruisers Enterprise and Glasgow, besides dozens of supporting destroyers and mine sweepers. Heavier resistance was encountered than on D-Day, but rapid maneuver, the use of smoke screens, and the daring surprise element of the frontal attack reduced Nazi hits to a minimum. All the ships sustained breath-taking escapes.

Zigzag Maneuvers

The maneuver of the combined squadron was carried out like a practice exercise, the vessels steaming every instant in diverse zigzag courses in the face of fire that inundated this ship with a geyser of water at one point. The operation was difficult because of helmets and life preservers.

9:05 a. m.—It is a beautiful warm day. Here on the bridge,

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

British Demand More Information About Robot Plane

Critics assert censorship fosters tales of big damage done by cross-Channel missiles.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 26—While the Germans are threatening to intensify their robot-plane attacks on England by means of a V-2 version of their present V-1 weapon, the British themselves are complaining at official secrecy which still keeps many of them from getting the doodlebug into its proper perspective. (The Germans have officially named the new missle V-1.)

German propaganda claims virtually to have wiped out some towns which have, in fact, hardly been attacked at all. Citizens of those towns tend to underestimate the effect on localities which have taken a considerable hammering. On the other hand, rumors are apt to spread exaggerated

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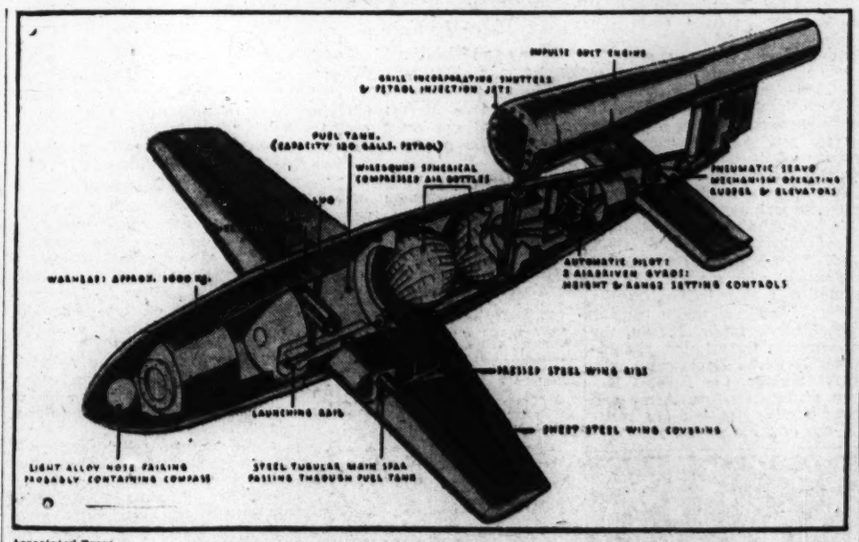
IMPULSE JET ENGINE
GRILL INCORPORATING SHUTTERS & PETROL INJECTION JETS
FUEL TANK (CAPACITY 150 GALLS. PETROL)
WARHEAD: APPROX. 1000 KG.
PNEUMATIC SERVO MECHANISM OPERATING RUDDER & ELEVATORS
AUTOMATIC PILOT: 3 GYRO-DRIVEN GYROS: HEIGHT & RANGE SETTING CONTROLS
LAUNCHING RAIL
SWEPT STEEL WING COVERING
LIGHT ALLOY NOSE FAIRING PROBABLY CONTAINING COMPASS
STEEL TUBULAR MAIN SPAR PASSING THROUGH FUEL TANK

Associated Press

Diagrammatic Sketch of German Robot Bomb

Normandy:

Yanks Cleaning Out Nazis in Cherbourg

American troops have broken the backbone of enemy opposition in Cherbourg and are cleaning out knots of resistance in the center of the port city, a front dispatch

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

British open new drive in Caen-Tilly sector; Soviet attack covers 300-mile front.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American troops held one third of Cherbourg completely at 6 p. m. today, some armored and infantry units having reached the docks.

Fighting in the environs of this vital port is in its fifth day.

Battered by battleships from the sea and by bazookas of the Americans in the streets, German remnants have resisted in a veritable inferno of Allied fire.

Some 3,340 prisoners were taken within 24 hours as patrols penetrated to the center of the city.

Owing to the fact that Allied forces were at close grips with the garrison, Allied airmen held off. Rain in any case made air fighting difficult.

While the end of all resistance in Cherbourg apparently was only a matter of hours, British forces in the Caen-Tilly sector, with artillery pieces posted thickly every eight yards, opened a new advance, taking Fontenay Lepresnel two miles east of Tilly.

Although airmen were inactive over Cherbourg, Allied strategic air forces maintained their devastating attacks. During the previous day, 3,000 heavy bombers, in four fleets, swept over France from Britain and Italy. They attacked pilotless plane installations in Pas-de-Calais, also German fuel dumps in south France and the railroads around Marseille.

Meanwhile, the week-end Russian offensive developed into a vast 300-mile front as additional attacks opened to the north and south.

At Vitebsk, Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army pushed across the Dvina and captured the German garrison in the city. Fifty miles to the south, Col. Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army broke through northeast of Orsha, capturing Orsha's railway station. Other forces were advancing 90 miles below Vitebsk toward Mogilev, and 70 miles southwest of Mogilev toward Bobruisk.

The advance, which in some parts has pushed on 25 miles, has left little of the so-called Fatherland Line.

In Finland, Russian forces continued to advance, with the Finns apparently unwilling either to capitulate or to put up a strong resistance. Petrozavodsk, a key point on the Murmansk railroad, seemed about to fall.

The advance northward in Italy continued, the Allied Fifth Army capturing the port of Piombino on the west coast, while American and French forces converged on Siena in the interior. The Allies were within 20 miles of Siena and within 38 miles of the great port of Leghorn. Another 25 miles or so will take General Clark's troops to Pisa, said to be the western hinge of a prepared German defense line extending to Florence and Rimini.

In the Pacific, American bombers attacked Yap, between the Marianas and the Philippines, while announcement was made that defense of the Marianas had cost the Japanese 747 planes and six "flattops."

In China, the very serious situation of the Chinese below Changsha seemed likely to involve the Allies in a serious problem on the Chinese east (invasion) coast.

Gasoline 'Black Market' On North Shore Disclosed

"Black market" gasoline operations on a large scale in the Lynn-Salem area were discovered today by the Office of Price Administration. They involved "several hundred" gasoline inventory coupons worth 100 gallons each, it was disclosed.

The tip-off came from a large distributing company in that section this morning. Quantities of 100-gallon inventory coupons were being turned in, they told OPA headquarters at Boston, by gasoline dealers in Lynn and Salem. OPA investigated at once and by noontime were able to announce that the coupons were being sold in large numbers to war workers by members of an organized gang operating between Boston and New York.

It is a gang, says OPA, which has also been involved in recent number-pool operations.

Now the OPA enforcement staff in Boston, Lynn, and Salem are conducting a thorough check of ration banking accounts, ration coupon sheets, and other aspects of the gasoline rationing process in the North Shore towns. It warns gasoline station operators, meanwhile, that if they accept any of these "black-market" ration coupons they will be punishable by suspension of their right to deal in gasoline for the duratioon of gasoline rationing.

Autoists found offering the Illicit coupons will, in their turn, be liable to revocation of their entire gasoline ration for the duration.

Last week, OPA reminds motorists and dealers alike, three dealers were suspended from doing business for the duration, and seven others suffered suspensions for from two to six months for similar operations as those under scrutiny today.

R. I. 'Black Market'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26 (AP)—State OPA Director Christopher Del Sesto announced today that his agency had sworn out warrants for the arrest of five gasoline station operators and subpoenaed the records of 18 large oil companies and distributors in connection with the worst "black market" in gasoline in Rhode Island since rationing began in 1942.

He said there have appeared in the state large quantities of inventory coupons worth 100 gallons each, probably stolen from ration boards elsewhere and representing millions of gallons of gasoline. They have been selling at from three to ten cents per gallon of value, he said.

The five warrants charge criminal violation of ration regulations by filling station operators, by turning in more inventory coupons than were ever issued to them. The swearing out of other warrants is expected.

Mr. Del Sesto said the subpoena of oil company records was for the purpose of investigating transactions with 250 stations and might result in clearing some of the companies, none of whom he would name.

Bureau Has 20-Year Record Of Bay State Criminal Cases

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a large, airy room on the second floor of the new Court House in Boston, there is in operation a central bureau of court records said to be the finest in the country. Here are files containing the court records of about 2,000,000 persons, gleaned from the criminal courts of Massachusetts since 1924.

A staff of 50 is employed to keep the files in order, and answer inquiries. At its head is Miss Catherine C. McCarthy, who is in turn responsible to Commissioner of Probation B. Loring Young.

The existence of these central records is of almost untold value to police, probation officers, and courts throughout the State. About 700 items—either new names, or new offenses of past offenders—are received every day for addition to the files. The General Laws of the Commonwealth require that probation officers transmit the record of each defendant to the files of the Department of Probation, and special cards are supplied for this purpose.

Every kind of criminal offense, except violations of the parking laws, is included. Parking violations had to be excluded some time ago or the file would have overflowed into Somerset Street.

Information Sought

About one third of the cases listed are charged with drunkenness, Commissioner Young declares. "The occurrence of drunkenness," he says, "would surprise you, and of course our records only cover the cases brought to court."

Over a teletype connected with every State Police barracks in the Commonwealth come daily inquiries for information about suspects and arrested persons. One girls spends virtually all her time handling the teletype calls.

Outside the room is a long counter at which inquiries in person are made. The files are confidential, however, to all except the individuals immediately concerned, their representatives, the police, or other qualified officials such as probation officers, etc. The Department of Probation is keenly aware of the potential dynamite in its care here, and is extremely careful that no unauthorized persons shall have access to these records.

Last year 463,000 inquiries were answered. In April this year there were 41,522. Many are received by telephone. It takes the full time of four girls to handle the counter alone. Another four are busy all the time properly coding the new cards as they come in.

The file is arranged phonetically rather than alphabetically, so that a record can be found easily even when the name has been misspelled. To the layman, the system looks complicated, but it is as foolproof as they come and its efficiency is heartily endorsed by the Department of Probation.

Two girls spend all their time photostating records in response to inquiries. Four others are employed making out punch-cards for each new record that is received. Because of these punch-cards, the Commissioner of Probation can at any time gather statistics of any nature on the records in his care. All records since 1932 are included in the punch-cards.

Juvenile Cases

Records of juvenile cases are kept wholly separate from the rest and are even more confidential.

In two respects the record is not complete, Commissioner Young admits, though the omissions probably will be corrected in time.

Cases in which the verdict is "Not Guilty" are not recorded, and Mr. Young believes this leaves a serious gap. Many times, he says, it is not clear exactly what disposition a judge may have made of a case, and where there is a doubt, the clerk may record it as "Not Guilty" or may not. The margin of personal judgment here, he thinks, is too wide, and to close the gap would increase the utility of the records without seriously injuring any individual.

The other point at which the files are not complete is in juvenile cases, where children are arrested and brought to police stations but not formally charged. A great many juvenile cases are known to be given "informal handling," and though there is a law on the statute books since May, 1943, requiring the recording of such informal dispositions of juvenile cases, it is not being observed yet. As a consequence, records of juvenile delinquency are still inaccurate.

The records of the Massachusetts Department of Probation have been studied by experts from other states as models of their kind. The Federal Government continually makes use of the information gathered here, having made 271,686 inquiries during 1943. The Narcotics Bureau, the Immigration Department, the Internal Revenue Department, the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Army and Navy Intelligence—all are making use of these records.

BOSTON, MASS.
5TH WAR LOAN
Back Up Your Boys... Buy Extra War Bonds TODAY
ROMANES & PATERSON

CALL Curtis for LUMBER
CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Good Whole Milk Fed to Hens and Pigs

By a Staff Photographer

Meanwhile, Customers' Cream Orders Curtailed

During the current season of flush milk production, Federal milk marketing limitation orders prohibit dealers selling any more cream than they sold during the base period of June, 1943. Many are faced with the problem of what to do with their surplus supplies. Some find outlets which allow them little or no profit; some sell at a loss, and some, as shown in the pictures above, are obliged to dump good whole milk daily in large quantities for the feeding of hens and pigs. Baby turkeys, and even the cows themselves also come in for their share of some of the surplus.

Disposal of Excess Milk Posing Complicated Issue

Continued from Page 1

quart? Are we to take this loss? they ask.

Others say they have been told to feed the surplus back to their own stock. Most of them, naturally, have been turning some of it back to the calves and younger animals. But, to have to feed mature Guernseys some of the high-grade whole milk these same animals have been producing—well, the dairymen just can't seem to figure that one out.

Each dealer's problem seemed to very somewhat. But all voiced the same common plea: Raise these limitation quotas for the time being so that we can sell some of our surplus to those customers of ours who are clamoring for it.

Dumped 4,000 Quarts

In one dealer's case, the situation had eased somewhat during the last week, as some of his producers, who had been able to do so, had allowed their cows to go dry, thereby slowing up the flow of milk. But, he said, during the month of May he had been obliged to dump 100 jugs—about 4,000 quarts—of good whole milk.

Another, faced with a huge surplus, was referred to various other dealers who might be able to take some of it off his hands. But, in each case, the answer was the same: "All loaded up." He could send his milk away to be separated, the cream to be made into butter.

But, he was informed, "You can't sell it because you have already exceeded your quota.

His only solution, he concluded, was to dump his surplus of whole milk.

Fortunately for some of these dealers in the area, they had neighbors who raised chickens, turkeys, and pigs. Some of these neighbors were glad enough to get the whole milk to feed their stock so they came and took it away. Others were not greatly interested unless the milk dealer delivered it to their door—free.

Hog Raisers Seen

Some of these poultry and hog raisers also were interviewed. One poultryman said that he received two jugs of whole milk—80 quarts—last week, and 60 quarts the week before. Another farmer, with several litters of five-weeks-old pigs, was hauling away a couple of jugs of whole milk daily.

"It's so good," he said, "that I let it stand awhile and hand-skim off the cream for our own home use before I feed the rest to the pigs."

Still another milk producer-dealer, who, last fall, had seen his delivery routes short by eight or 10 cases of milk, told of increasing his herd of cows and building a new barn at a total outlay of more than $10,000.

But, when these added cows started to produce in superabundance this spring—and he hoped to see some return for his investment—he was told that, since he had sold cream in excess of his quotas a few months back, he would have to stop selling cream altogether for the next several months.

"How am I going to pay for my barn and my cows?" he asks. And then he answers his own query: "I'll just have to sell my stock for beef."

Dozens of similar stories are told on every side—each with the same basic complaint: Why can't we sell what we produce when people want to buy it?

Harvard Day To Center On Military Units

Harvard University's biggest military Commencement in history and its smallest civilian graduation since 1880 will take place June 29.

Some 5,200 Army and Navy officers and 60 Waves studying in special schools will be awarded certificates of training, as compared with a civilian graduation class of 280. The previous lowest graduation number in civilian classes was 264, just 64 years ago.

The Commencement will be abbreviated and held in three parts, starting at 2 p. m., following a parade of Army and Navy units and several thousand alumni to the open-air Tercentenary Theater near the Widener Library. More than 10,000 persons are expected to be in the auditorrum.

Only 80 seniors in the College will receive degrees, the smallest number since 1851, when 65 degrees were awarded.

Following the formal parade of the governing boards, special guests, and faculty from Widener to the platform of the open-air theater, the traditional Commencement exercises will be held with the conferring of degrees, one oration, and greetings to the alumni and guests given in Latin.

The second part will be a military and naval convocation, with Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles and Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald on the speakers' platform.

Third part will be the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, mith addresses by Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, and Governor Saltonstall and by two honorary degree recipients. Because of the war, there will be no Baccalaureate service, no class day exercises, and no student Commencement addresses.

Six Bay Staters Listed as Wounded

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The names of six Massachusetts men are included in a list of 69 casualties of the U. S. naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps ,and Coast Guard—announced today by the Navy Department.

Publication of this additional list brings to 46,841 the total number of casualties announced by the Navy since Dec. 7, 1941.

The Massachusetts men and next of kin:

Daniels, Bruce Barton, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Millard Daniels, Adams.

Gately, James Clemont, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Wife, Mrs. Alice Gately, Roslindale.

Gorski, Edward Valentine, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gorski, Clinton.

Melket, Francis Edward, Motor Machinist's Mate, Third Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Melket, Gleasondale.

Murphy, Henry Crandle, Gunner's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Murphy, Dorchester, Boston.

Smith, Edward Christy, Jr., Boatswain, U. S. Navy. Wounded. Wife, Mrs. Mildred Joan Smith, Cambridge.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Mostly Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly fair tonight and Tuesday. Warmer Tuesday. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Clearing weather and continued cool tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly fair tonight and Tuesday. Warmer Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:23 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Tuesday, 4:36 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Shop Girl In $1,000,000 Bond Drive

Having sold more than $1,000,000 during the Fourth War Loan, Miss Carol Isaacs, an attractive young bundle wrapper at Filene's, is out to sell more than before in the current Fifth War Loan Drive.

Miss Isaacs, who possesses an unusual flair for selling bonds, has found that a speech and hearing impediment is no handicap to her sales "talks" which consist of an extensive mailing system. She has written hundreds of letters to persons throughout the country, urging them to buy the bonds which she cannot sell by direct conversation as other store employees are doing.

Among her bond buying customers is Spencer Tracy, movie star.

Barred from the women's military services, Miss Isaacs has nevertheless done her share on the home front in already selling enough in war bonds to pay for four Flying Fortresses, or an LSM, the invasion forces' Landing Ship, Medium.

She is a niece of Dr. Asher Isaacs, Editor of the American Jewish Outlook of Pittsburgh.

A total of $230,600,000 in bonds had been purchased by Bay Staters up to the close of business on Saturday, representing 27.8 per cent of the State's $828,000,000 quota. Series E bonds have sold in the amount of $28,500,000, or 25.4 per cent of the "E" quota. Greater Boston's total up until Saturday night stood at $18,024,000, which is the equivalent of slightly more than 9 LST's.

Heavy "shelling" of the enemy was begun from Massachusetts today in the Fifth War Loan campaign as bond sales were opened to industrial corporations, insurance companies, hospitals, colleges and large institutions.

Much of the buying in this category has been subscribed or pledged since the outset of the drive on June 12, but many business concerns as yet unpledged are expected to contribute to the heavy buying artillery barrage.

"Trade and industry have their own important roles in the Fifth War Loan," F. W. Denio, State Chairman of the War Finance Committee, said last night, but emphasized that individuals have their important roles as well.

"It is your buying and mine—the purchase of extra bonds, 'more than before'—that mean the difference between success and failure of the campaign."

Humane Society Announces Winner Of the Key Contest

Winner of the National Humane Key Contest for 1944 of the American Humane Education Society was Mrs. Laura T. Ayres of Fort Plain, N. Y., it was announced in Boston today.

The Society sponsoring the contest—first of its kind ever conducted by any Humane Society in the country—is the companion organization of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The contest was open to all educators for contributions of humane plays, theses and original ideas with relation to the furtherance of humane education. More than 100 entries were received from all parts of the nation.

New Group Formed To Speed Salvage Of Paper in Area

Approximately 200 promotion and sales representatives of New England food and publishing companies began today to assist local salvage committees in Massachusetts and Rhode Island in a large scale paper scouting job.

The representatives, who will endeavor to find new sources of waste paper, have been loaned by their companies to do this work, some on a full-time basis, others part-time.

Leaders of the paper industry and food and publishing companies have been conferring daily with War Production Board officials for nearly three weeks to prime their men for the paper collection job. Men have been assigned to 78 Massachusetts cities and towns and to 24 in Rhode Island.

"The growing concern of business organizations throughout New England over the lack of supplies for the war and for important civilian use is shown by the activfly they are putting forth now and the men they are assigning to these 'searching out' jobs," John Kiley, Regional Salvage Manager of WPB, said.

Dean of Architecture For M. I. T. Announced

Appointment of William W. Wurster, California architect, to succeed Walter R. MacCornack, as Dean of the School of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was announced yesterday. Mr. Wurster will assume his new duties on July 1, when Dean MacCornack will retire from the country's oldest school of architecture.

Mr. Wurster has many architectural achievements to his credit, among them the Yerba Buena Club on Treasure Island in the 1939 San Francisco Exposition, and Stern Hall, dormitory at the University of California. He also designed Valencia Gardens, slum clearance project in San Francisco, chosen by the Museum of Modern Art as an example of signicant American buildings of the last decade.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps W8, X8, Y8, Z8, and A5 will become valid July 1, and remain good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Drive On for More Funds For Fighting Forest Fires

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As a result of the worst Spring outbreak of forest fires in many years, Raymond Kenney, Massachusetts Conservation Commissioner, today revealed that he would make an urgent appeal to the next session of the State Legislature for a substantial increase in appropriations for combating the annual devastation of the woodlands by fire.

How much the Commissioner will ask for, over and above the usual appropriation of some $77,000 will depend in large measure upon the outcome of a survey of the fire fighting situation by a special investigating committee appointed by Governor Saltonstall. The issue involves the delicate consideration of home rule, as opposed to State control of fire fighting.

While nothing can be done to increase the $77,000 appropriation by the Legislature for the fiscal year starting July 1, the Commissioner made it known that the need of many communities for better fire fighting equipment and the intention of the Conservation Department to improve its own co-operative system would require a substantial increase in next year's fire fighting budget.

At the same time, the Commissioner indicated a need for bringing some of the State's fire fighting laws up to date, such as the powers given to the Legislature to contribute up to $250 of State funds to any community spending a sufficiently large sum of money for fire fighting.

The law leaves it to the discretion of the Legislature to make this award to any community which spends one-twentieth of one per cent of its total property valuation for fire fighting in any given year. This law, passed more than 25 years ago in the day of bucket brigades, is "no more than a drop in the financial bucket today," Mr. Kenney declared.

The Commissioner revealed that the Federal Government contributed from $40,000 to $50,000 a year to the State's fire fighting budget, bringing the annual budget up to an average of about $125,000 a year. Direct losses from forest fires every year run well into the millions of dollars, not to mention the depreciation of town property and tourist values resulting from acres of charred woodlands.

"One of our leading difficulties in combating forest fires," Mr. Kenney explained, "is the rapidity with which the communities forget the need for protection, once the seasonal threat of fires is over. It's like the man who couldn't fix his leaky roof while it was raining, and who wouldn't fix it when it wasn't raining because then it didn't leak."

From the survey of fire fighting conditions to be undertaken by the Governor's committee, of which the Commissioner is chairman, it is hoped to discover the reasons why large fires got out of hand in some communities. These facts will be used as a basis for revising state policy in meeting the fire menace, responsibility for which has heretofore been placed largely upon the individual communities.

Liquor Price Violator Gets Four Months and $3,000 Fine

Four months in the penitentiary and a $3,000 fine for price violations and conspiracy to violate price ceilings on liquor was the sentence given to Charles M. Fauci of Medford by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the United States District Court today. Another fine of $5,000 was imposed on the Charles M. Fauci Company of which Fauci is the president. Fauci and the company were found guilty by a Federal jury last week.

Racketeers in the industry have made it necessary for the government to strike now and strike hard to avoid recurrence of the evils which featured prohibition days, John J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States District Attorney, told the court prior to the sentencing.

"Your violation was on a large scale," said Jude Wyzanski. "The unlawful profit on one charge upon which you were found guilty was between $4,000 and $5,000. There is no economic excuse for such violations. Your conduct is comparable to that of persons who have received severe punishment in this court."

Sentence was stayed until July 26 for the payment of the fine and the start of the jail sentence because Mr. Fauci expects to have launched a new fishing vessel within a week upon which a final payment of $30,000 must be made. The judge permitted the stay of sentence on this account and to allow the defendant to adjust his other business affairs. He operates a fishing business, a gasoline supply business to vessels and a liquor business.

N. E. Republican Delegates Hop on Dewey Band Wagon

Continued from Page 1

boarded the train for Chicago on June 24.

Beating Massachusetts to the gun were New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont whose Governors conferred with Governor Saltonstall and then caucused with their own delegations which joined the Dewey parade. Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine, whose plane was grounded preventing his arrival at Chicago until today, advised Governor Saltinstall that Maine would be on the line.

Rhode Island Joins

Rhode Island, only New England State without a Republican Governor, decided today to remain unpledged during the nomination preliminaries.

The Bay State caucus found 30 of the State's 35 votes pledged to Mr. Dewey with the others divided as follows: Four for Governor Saltonstall and one for Lieut. Commander Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota.

Voting for Governor Saltonstall were Robert E. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County and candidate for the G. O. P. nomination for Lieutenant Governor; State Senator Joseph F. Francis of Fairhaven; Claude Bullock of Worcester; and Robert French of Barnstable. The Stassen vote was cast by William S. Howe of Somerville.

Capitulation of the New England sector appeared to end any possible move to block the Dewey landslide through resuscitation of last year's nominee, Wendell Willkie.

Saltonstall Bars Vote

Mr. Willkie's greatest stronghold was in the northeastern states where such G. O. P. stalwarts as Senator Sinclair Weeks and Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont and Raymond O. Baldwin of Connecteiut were counted among his admirers. These and some lesser-known members of the delegations were believed to have gone to the convention hoping against hope that Mr. Willkie would become a factor. Party expediency, however, in the face of a swift-moving steam roller proved irresistable as delegates assembled in this convention city.

Members of the Massachusetts delegation who indicated a desire to give the popular Bay State Governor a complimentary vote on the first ballot were advised by George B. Rowell, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Carroll L. Meins, one of the Governor's closest political advisers, that the Governor was not desirous of a complimentary vote. This probably means the Massachusetts votes will go 34 to 1 for Mr. Dewey on the first ballot despite the caucus vote.

Should Commander Stassen's representatives withdraw their man from the lop-sided contest, the Massachusetts block undoubtedly will go 100 per cent for Mr. Dewey, although the caucus vote is not binding on the floor of the convention.

Warren Also Favored

New England delegates also were believed to be in a mood to indorse Gov. Earl Warren of California, who generally is considered the choice of Governor Dewey for second place on the ticket.

Although the actual nomination of a candidate to lead the G. O. P. in November appeared to be cut and dried, the New England governors hoped to have a hand in framing the platform on which the candidate will have to stand.

Governor Baldwin took the lead last night in assembling all state executives available for a discussion of the "issues" of the convention. Attending the meeting were Governors Wills of Vermont; Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire; Edward Martin of Pennsylvania; Walter E. Edge of New Jersey; Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas; Dwight Griswold of Nebraska; Ed Thye of Minnesota; and Warren of California.

The Vermont delegation had a part in the opening of the convention. It presented two gavels weighing five pounds each to Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. One of these Mr. Spangler hammered on the speaker's stand to convene the gathering.

Maine Rescue Unit Nears C-54 Plane

MILLINOCKET, Maine, June 26 (AP)—An Army search and rescue party today reached a point within two miles of the peak of Fort Mountain of the Katahdin range where the wreckage of a C-54 transport plane, believed to be the one missing with possibly seven persons aboard since June 19, was sighted from the air June 23.

An Army spokesman said that the search personnel, numbering about 40, probably would not reach the wreckage before tomorrow morning. The party went upward along Sourdnehunk Stream and then across country, cutting a trail as it went along.

Heavy rain hampered climbing efforts yesterday and a mist still covered the area.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Miss Alice Maginnis will speak on "Early Italian Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Ruby Slaven, soprano, Hedda Sullan, pianist, and Berle Nye Taylor, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Bomb Production in N. E. Wins Praise of Official

War Activities of New England

New England war workers are commended for their outstanding production record in the manufacture of incendiary bombs in a statement today from Col. S. E. Whitesides, Jr., commanding officer of the Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District.

They "can feel with great pride that their handiwork helped to soften Nazi Europe and destroy German supply lines and industrial centers paving the way for the Normandy invasion," said the Colonel. The Eighth Air Force alone has dropped more than 2,000,000 incendiaries, explained Colonel Whitesides.

These workers have been turning out incendiary bombs since a few days before Pearl Harbor, and despite the ever increasing quota requirements have met every one on time. From test tube to bomb rack, Colonel Whitesides said, New England industry has helped to provide the torch that is firing Axis war plants.

'Tiger Stripe' Group

Bombing enemy objectives in France, Holland and Belgium, eight Massachusetts airmen are serving in the veteran "Tiger Stripe" Marauder group of the Ninth Air Force in England recently cited for "exceptional service."

Bronze stars to wear with the European Theater of Operations ribbons have been awarded the Bay Staters in recognition of battle participation in the European air offensive.

Those listed in the dispatch from the air force headquarters are: Staff Sergeant Joseph M. DiGangi of Boston, Staff Sergeant Robert L. Peet of Boston, Sergeant John S. McIsaac of Charlestown, Sergeant Peter Scarvalas of Woburn, Sergeant Henry J. Hoffman of Cambridge, Corporal Donald G. Murphy of Roxbury, Corporal Thomas E. Needham of Dorchester, and Private First Class James J. Dennis of Boston.

These men have been with the Tiger Stripe Group for more than one year. The group is so-named from the identifying colors located on the vertical stabilizer of the medium bombers.

Maritime Insignia

Mariners serving in the Merchant Marine are advised today by the War Shipping Administration that application for identifying insignia, combat bars, war zone bars, service flags and button may be obtained at the Maritime Service Enrolling Office at 177 Milk Street, Boston; 1044 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.; and 312 Fore Street, Portland, Maine.

Members of ship's companies who have served on a United States flag ship or any foreign flag ship operated by or for the Maritime Commission or WSA since Dec. 7, 1941, are eligible for the insignia.

Bombed Japan Club

Dropping bombs on Paramushiru while a navigator in a bomber of the Eleventh Army Air Force, Lieut. N. B. Rowell of Brookline has won his membership card in the "I Bombed Japan Club" a headquarters dispatch announced today.

These missions are the longest over-water combat flights yet attempted in World War II, states the dispatch explaining that the route covers 2,000 miles round trip. Lieutenant Rowell has served with the Eleventh Army Air Force in the Aleutians for nine months and has participated in 20 combat missions.

Ship Launchings

With two tank landing ships launched on Sunday and a destroyer escort sliding down the ways tomorrow, Massachusetts shipyards are continuing the production of fighting craft.

The destroyer escort will be launched at the Quincy yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company tomorrow and will be named for Electrician's Mate, First Class, Stanley F. Kline, of Graterford, Pa., who was lost while a member of a United States Navy anti-sabotage party aboard a British warship during entry into the Port of Oran, Algeria.

A double ceremony featured the tank landing ship's ceremony at the Boston Navy Yard. LST-1030 was sponsored by Miss Irene M. O'Brien, daughter of Thomas O'Brien, a leading man rigger. The other ship—LST-1031 was sponsored by Mrs. Priscilla E. Daudelin of Lexington, wife of Phillip Daudelin of the yard transportation department.

V. F. W. Elect

Delegates to the 24th annual encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Holyoke yesterday, elected Charles M. Frascotti of Milford, former Senior Vice-Commander, to the post of State Commander. James M. Riley of West Roxbury was elected Senior Vice-Commander and James F. Raynolds of Everett was elected Junior Vice-Commander. Other department officers will be appointed and installed with those elected in regular ceremonies in Boston during July.

Maine Legion and V.F.W. Plan To Aid the Returning Veterans

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 26—If there is any neglect of men returning from service in the present war, it won't be the fault of Maine's two leading veterans organizations. Both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars at department conventions over the week end devoted their major efforts to plans for caring for returning soldiers and sailors.

At Old Orchard Beach Hector G. Staples of Rockland, National Vice-Commander, told the Legion that it had become a two-war organization in fact as well as on paper. Two hundred thousand veterans of the present war are now enrolled, he said, and it would now be the Legion's job to see that the "G. I. Bill of Rights" was effectively administered.

At the V. F. W. convention in Augusta National Representative Joseph J. Smith of Pawtucket, R. I. said the G. I. bill could not have been passed without the united support of veterans organizations, and the V. F. W. was going to exert its efforts to see that men returning from this war were "going to get a break we didn't, and rightfully so."

How veterans' aid is actually working was discussed before the V. F. W. by Lieut. Col. Richard F. Seville, State Selective Service manpower and veterans personnel officer, who said 84 per cent of returned men are employed, 32 per cent in their old jobs and 52 per cent in new.

Legion Department Adjutant James L. Boyle of Waterville said the organization should give the younger men the benefit of 25 years experience in "trial and error methods" whether they belonged to the Legion or not.

Meanwhile, the Legion devoted its attention to a half dozen resolutions favoring laws and establishment of service committees and centers all for rehabilitation of returning veterans, based on a report of Solomon Crasnick of Portland, department service officer.

Good Plane Record

Capt. Frederick A. Zehrer, chief of the pre-induction training branch of the Army First Service Command, Boston, last week commended Maine's record of enrolling 12,643 boys 16 years of age or older in 381 pre-induction training courses in 170 high schools.

He said 31 larger schools offered 140 courses, in addition to adaptations of academic courses and that at least half of the schools adapted academic courses (English, Mathematics, History, and Physics) to meet War Department recommendations.

"In view of the teacher shortage, this record is all the more remarkable," he said. "The very teachers who were able to conduct classes in electricity, radio, automotive mechanics, and similar courses are the ones most commonly lost either to defense work or the military service."

Lowell Man Gets Six Months in Jail On Gasoline Case

Six months in jail was the sentence imposed today on Francis F. Shalhoup of Lowell by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., of the United States District Court for conspiracy to violate gasoline rationing regulations by illegal sale and transfer of counterfeit ration coupons.

The defendant was found guilty by a Federal Jury about two months ago. Sentence was stayed until July 10 to allow the defendant to arrange personal and family affairs.

He was one of a group of five men indicted several months ago on charges of conspiracy and "flooding" the Lowell and Lawrence area with counterfeit ration coupons. Three of this group are now serving sentences, and a fourth one is on probation after aiding the Government as a witness.

Judge Wyzanski said that the defendant was guilty of conspiracy and forgery in handling a Federal war commodity and that the offense was a very serious one. He said that co-operation by this defendant would have been of more value if it had been given before his conviction. Mr. Shalhoup denied that he was a racketeer; that he helped the Government all he could, and that he would in the future work with the OPA to help stamp out the gasoline coupon racket.

Bourne Mills Hit by Strike

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 26 (AP)—The carding and spinning departments of the Bourne Mills failed to open today, and a mill spokesman said that union workers had refused to report in protest against maintenance work done Saturday by two mechanics, claiming the work violated a recent slow down order.

C. I. O. union officials had no comment but Mariano S. Bishop, northern cotton director for the union, said a formal statement might be issued later.

The mill official said that if the second shift failed to report later in the day it would be necessary to close the entire mill tonight.

Second Week Of Wellesley Parley Opens

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 26—A week of special significance in adult education experiments began today on Wellesley College campus, which is attracting wide attention as a center of new developments in this field.

The New England Institute of International Relations entered its second week of fulfilling two valuable functions. First, it enables representative community leaders—teachers, ministers, college research students, club directors, and others—to acquire from internationally known authorities a better, up-to-the-moment grasp of world affairs and problems today. Second, it enables these authorities, and the world outside New England, to sample through these community leaders, the trends of opinion which are developing in the Northeastern United States. That is why the Office of War Information has requested daily reports of the Institute, to send overseas by short-wave radio and cable.

Today, after continued rain this week end drove Institute members indoors for group singing and square dances as recreation, the formal, late afternoon discussion groups hoped to take to the shady Wellesley lawns beside Lake Waban, in the way which have made them one of the most comfortably attractive and colorful features of this Institute each year. The afternoon teas—which add an English touch to the international atmosphere—are expected to move outdoors to Stone-Davis Court this week, after being squeezed into the common room through last week's rainy days.

Conference Goes On

Meanwhile in Tower Court the conference sponsored by the Y. W. C. A. Industrial Council continues its week-long program which will end tomorrow. Next door in Severance Hall, the college girls of the Reconstruction Work School are getting back to work at Lookout Farm in South Natick, and elsewhere, after rainy days cut down their $20-a-week earnings so that they could barely pay the $12.50-a-week college charge for board and room.

On Friday, the Summer Institute for Social Progress once more starts its "living public opinion poll" on current political, social, international, and economic problems. By carefully planned use of scholarships, membership of this Institute is made to represent a cross-section of America, including different racial, religious, political, economic, and occupational groups from all parts of the country.

Two important new undertakings by Wellesley College itself will open for the first time on Thursday. Each will offer public lectures in addition to specialized courses for members.

The Summer School of Techniques is Wellesley's special contribution to the nation's war and postwar efficiency. It offers men and women an opportunity to learn new techniques needed urgently in the war effort, and certain to be needed in reconstruction, postwar days.

The courses are planned, too, to serve as "refreshers" for those who wish to revive technical skills which they have not used in recent years, so as to make their best possible contribution to the war and postwar efforts.

The School of Community Affairs is planned for social workers, teachers, ministers and community leaders generally, to study problems of cultural differences within their communities, with a view to fusing the best elements in all in true Americanism, and thus ending racial and other prejudices.

Peace in Orient

Open to the public in Alumnae Hall last night, was a symposium on the subject "Can We Have Lasting Peace in the Orient?" at which the principal speakers were Dr. Hung-ti Chu, research associate of the Chinese Government's News Service, and Dr. Haridas T. Mazumdar, old friend and biographer of Mohandas K. Gandhi and authority on problems of the Orient.

"The question is often asked," said Dr. Hung-ti Chu, "what the United States is actually fighting for in the Far East. My answer is that we all are fighting for the status of a free individual, in a free nation, in a free world. The aggression of the Axis powers, together with their menacing belief in racial superiority, has brought the peace-loving peoples in Asia, America and Europe together in a common fight for freedom.

"In Asia," he continued, "there lives more than half of the human race. The peoples of Asia are looking to America for leadership and assistance in the fight for freedom. They want to see the principles of the Atlantic Charter applied to the peace settlement in Asia. They are anxious now to know what their future will be. Since the United Nations are committed to fight for the Four Freedoms of the world, it would be both illogical and impolite for the colonial powers not to help the nations realize their legitimate aspirations."

Aim of the War

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's statement in October, 1942, of China's position in the war, is still true, the speaker asserted. It was: "The aim of the war is, so far as the interests of China herself are concerned, the restoration of her original frontiers, and in regard to the rest of the world, a gradual advance of all nations from the stage of equality to that of an ideal unity."

Dr. Muzumdar also stressed the unity of the world. "We cannot have lasting peace in the Orient," he said, "without peace in the rest of the world. This global war must teach us to think of peace in global terms."

"An empire in the making means aggression," he continued, "as we see in the case of Japan today. But an empire in being means congealed aggression, as in the case of relations between India and Britain. To create and maintain peace we must end the empire system as well as the war system, and overcome the cult of brute force.

"In America," Dr. Muzumdar said in conclusion, "it is time to launch a new Abolition Movement—to abolish the empire system and the slavery of nations."

In Alumnae Hall tonight at 8:15 o'clock, a public lecture on "Latin America in the Postwar Period" will be delivered by Sergio Bagu, of Argentina, who is now visiting the United States upon invitation of the Department of State, and is a member of a University of La Plata commission studying postwar problems.

Leading Study of 'Price of Peace'

Speakers at N. E. Institute of International Relations

Left to right: Leslie H. Barrett, New England representative of the American Friends Service Committee, who directs the Institute and is arranging a series of week-end and one-day institutes all over New England throughout the year; Seymour E. Harris, Associate Professor of Economics at Harvard; Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, writer and lecturer on India, and long-time friend of Mohandas K. Gandhi; Dr. Martin Hall, active worker in the German Underground until his escape to America: Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard. In the center: Nicholai P. Vakar, Russian editor and writer who is working for his doctor's degree at Harvard.

Transit Building Inspected For Health Department Uses

A tour of inspection of the Transit Building on Massachusetts Avenue near the corner of Boylston Street to determine whether the building is suitable for housing divisions of the State Department of Public Health was made today by Dr. Vlado A. Getting, State Commissioner of Public Health, and several division heads.

The building stands adjacent to the tracks of the Boston & Albany Railroad and over the subway of the Boston Elevated Street Railway. Because of its location tests with precision instruments were made to determine whether vibrations from the railroad trains and subway would jar instruments used in the technical laboratories of the divisions which would use the building.

Consideration of the Transit Building as a headquarters for the over-crowded divisions of the Department of Public Health came after the abandonment of plans to use a wing of the Massachusetts Art School on Brookline Avenue. This scheme was dropped following vigorous protests of alumni and students of the Art School "because of the cost involved for remodeling."

Dr. Getting indicated that if the Transit Building is found not suitable new construction may be recommended at a later date.

Joint Radio Appeal Urged All to Vote

A joint Democratic-Republican radio appeal to the Massachusetts electorate to go to the polls and vote in the July 11 State primaries, regardless of political affiliations has been advocated by William H. Burke, Jr., Democratic State Chairman.

In an invitation extended to George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, to participate in such a program the Democratic leader said: "This is the most crucial year in our nation's history. Every American worthy of his or her citizenship who is interested in good government should exercise the God-given right to vote according to the dictates of their own conscience, in order that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people' may endure."

Tobin Tells 400 Boys What Makes a City 'Tick'

AMHERST, Mass., June 26 (AP)—What makes a city government "tick" was explained by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston today to 400 boys attending "Boys' State" at Massachusetts State College under the sponsorship of the American Legion.

The boys, selected by Legion Posts throughout the state, are getting special instructions on various forms of municipal government and court procedure.

Meat for Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., June 26 (AP)—Meat shipments en route to other sections of the East from Ohio will be diverted to Connecticut to relieve an acute meat shortage in this State, War Administrator Henry B. Mosle announced today.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest steel bin.

Winthrop—Today.

Norwood — East of Main Street—Tomorrow.

Randolph—Wednesday.

U. S. Field Service To Join French Army

American Field Service men will join the French Army again, as soon as the first unit of 30, which is almost ready to embark, can be transported to the front. The announcement, made today by S. Prescott Fay, New England Chairman of A. F. S., disclosed also that enlistment will be for "the duration of hostilities plus three months."

The units destined for the service with the French will wear the yellow and green shoulder cord (fourragère) which is evidence of the four Croix de Guerre citations awarded this service by the French during World War I.

Dr. Jordan Sees Future Safe in Hands of Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, June 26—The future of our race may safely be placed in the strong hands of youth, Dr. Wilbur Kitchener Jordan, Radcliffe College President, said yesterday at Bates College commencement exercises during which he received an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters.

"Our youth," said Dr. Jordan, "have even now risen magnificently and calmly to defend and preserve the values of which our civilization consists. I believe that much may be required of youth, that we have for some time past failed to ask enough of daring of our young because we have been foolishly preoccupied with the problem of their security. The stuff of greatness is in them; the courage that flows from knowledge and understanding is their birthright; the future of our race may safely be placed in their strong and supple hands."

Task to Inform

Dr. Jordan said that it is the task of liberal education to inform youth of the burdens which men and women in a free society must gladly bear.

Degrees were conferred on 43 members of the class of 1944. Of an entering class of 231 there are 105 now in service. Thirty-six members of the class had received their degrees at an earlier convocation after accelerating their courses.

An honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was to have been conferred on Robert Moses, Park Commissioner of New York City, but he was unable to reach Lewiston because his plane was grounded. William B. Skelton of Lewiston received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, while the Rev. John Pendleton of Waterville was the recipient of an honorary Doctorate of Divinity.

Read Address

Dr. Clifton Daggett Gray, President of Bates College, read Mr. Moses' address, in which the New Yorker said: "The problems of the D-Day of demobilization are even harder than those of the D-Day of invasion. Both require immense and serious preparation."

Returning servicemen, he continued, will expect to find progress at home but will be suspicious of revolutionary changes.

"My hunch is," the Park Commissioner observed, "that he wants his home to look as it does in his dreams, much as it was when he left it.

"He wants a job.

"He wants no long transition periods in which he is buffeted about and lives on doles, handouts and made work.

"We must save him from the pessimism and disillusion which will inevitably follow the evaporation of the air castles, rainbows and mirages with which so many of our loose thinkers fill the unclouded home skies today."

From Washington, Price Administrator Chester H. Bowles, said today that Bates College has agreed that its newly appointed President, Dr. Charles F. Phillips, will continue to serve as OPA rationing director until the agency can spare his services.

Full Co-operation With Russia Urged

Admiral William D. Standley, U. S. N., told a Russian War Relief Society audience last night that Russia is as much concerned with decent human behavior as with ideology—and on the same program Michael Quill, International President of the Transport Workers Union, C. I. O., said, "How times have changed! If Admiral Standley had made this speech six years ago, he would be run out of Boston, his uniform removed, by the good Fascists of the city."

The meeting, in John Hancock Hall, commemorated the third anniversary of Russia's entry into the war, and was sponsored by the Russian War Relief organization here.

Admiral Standley, Mr. Quill, and a third speaker, Zlatko Balokovic, eminent Yugoslav author and patriot, commended full cooperation with Russia after the war, and the Naval man asserted that although the Russian form of government may differ from that of the United States, this difference will not form a barrier in the postwar world. Mr. Quill condemned racial prejudice that would stand in the way of our aiding our Russian ally.

"Hi, Mom, it's me!"

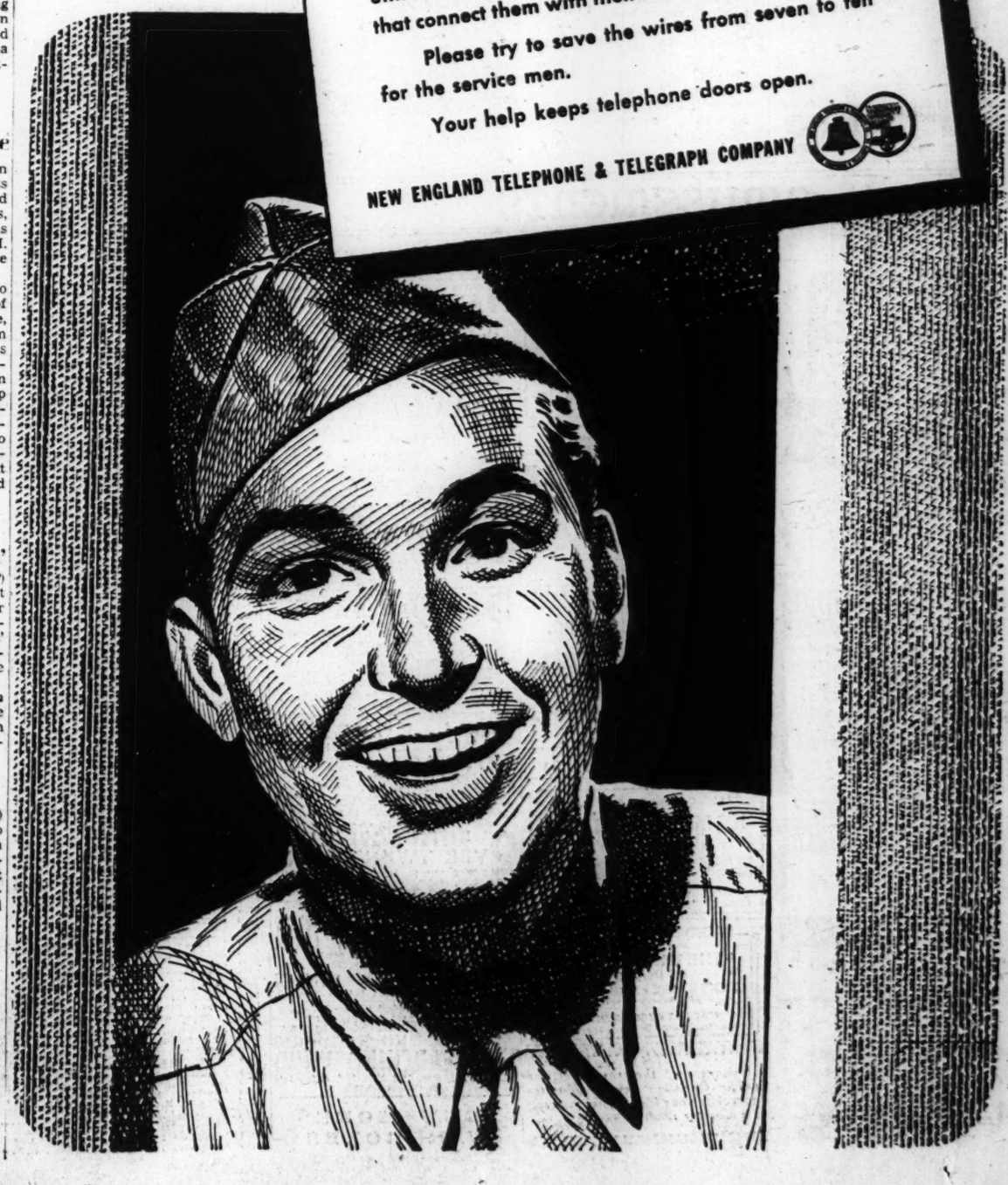
The next best thing to having a soldier open the door at home with "Hi, Mom, it's me!" is to hear him say it over the telephone.

THIS EVENING thousands of boys and girls in uniform will be asking for the Long Distance lines that connect them with their homes all over America.

Please try to save the wires from seven to ten for the service men.

Your help keeps telephone doors open.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY



American Landscapes From the Past—New French Film—On the Stage

Inness and Hudson River Art On Display at Vose Gallery

By Dorothy Adlow

Robert C. Vose will show through the summer 85 pictures by American landscapists. George Inness is assigned the place of honor and liberally represented with 11 canvases, but he is in good company surrounded by luminaries of the Hudson River School and lesser lights. Many American primitive nature painters complete a presentation which is of signal interest and importance.

We seem to be finding our way back to the Hudson River School. Hitherto it was obscured by the sequence of developments and changes in the art of painting and the viewpoint of the artist. Dedication to our picturesque Adirondacks, White Mountains, and Catskills was regarded as a romantic interlude, a pardonable escape. The laborious brush-work did not accord with the breadth of Impressionism; idyllic prettiness seemed sentimental and factitious; the conventional colors and theatrical effects artificial to those who were rearranging their palette to make color more serviceable, more truthful or more expressive.

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At first Hudson River was restored to reasonable status because historians were eager to piece together American art history. But critics commenced to reassess; and Hudson River was seen in the larger context of American awakening to native environment, of detachment from the toils of realistic portraiture, of an outlet for a love of nature which Americans shared with their British and Continental forebears.

The Hudson River movement may be linked with German romanticism instilled in our young eager painters, but it also expresses the discovery of wonders, apprehended in westward expansion and the taming of the wilderness. It is not a single development upon a specific thesis. Some of the artists were poets, some moralists, some sought peace and solace, some adored a dramatic display of bold contrasts and startling emotional effect. Some nature painters went to Europe, others to South America.

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Thomas Cole was the first to seek repose in nature. He was called "the father of American landscape painting." He was deeply religious, and he prayed when he took up his brushes. "Hagar and Ishmael in the Wilderness" and "The Notch of the White Mountains" show the intensity with which he painted and the desire to endow his views with symbolical significance. William Dunlap, a contemporary, held Cole to be the highest authority on landscape.

His description of Cole's method invokes criticism today. "He made small but accurate studies of single objects: a tree, a leafless bough, every ramification and twig was studied. . . ."

The ramifications may seem excessive and plodding to us today. But Cole and his pupils were not so impassioned by the dramatics of their subject that they could not submit to trying discipline in perfecting trifles.

Thomas Doughty was held by a critic of his day to be an artist expressing "truth and beauty" and remarkable for "delicacy of coloring, a clearness of water, a transparency of sky almost unrivalled." His charming idylls of the Hudson were the embodiment of Arcadian tranquillity. There are canvases of the Hudson and Lake George in this exhibition.

Asher Durand's landscapes are more earthly, more specific. John Kensett worked from sketches rather than nature, and his painting shows the influence of his study of engraving in sharp delineation of silhouette. Jasper Francis Cropsey and Worthington Whittredge were paysagists also who found subjects abroad as well as in this country.

Frederick Church was a pupil of Cole who sought imposing vistas in the very tall mountains, volcanoes, jungles. There is a view of Niagara Falls by him in the Vose exhibition. Church made history with his picture of the "Falls" now in the Corcoran Gallery which was sold originally for $12,500, the highest sum paid up to that time in this country for a canvas. But grandiosity suited the taste of the Gilded Age. Church and Albert Bierstadt knew how to meet the demand for immensity in vista, canvas, frame, and price. Bierstadt's "San Rafael" is a handsome piece with rolling hills enveloped softly in a haze.

George Inness was bred to the tradition of Hudson River, but he went abroad to soak in influences, to which his artistic forebears were indifferent, from the Barbizons. Inness and others left behind the picturesque world which was remote and idealized, and like realists abroad, came down to earth, painted scenery familiar in every-day life. Inness also abandoned the tight brushwork for a free manipulation and allusive stroke. There was nothing harsh about him, for he loved the poetic and inspiring. But he brought it within the range of daily experience, made it something personal, intimate.

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The Inness pictures broaden this display considerably and provide a link with modern painting and the viewpoint of nature with which we are familiar. Some of the Inness canvases dissolve in vaporous shapes, illusory and intangible, and a complete departure from the solid detail of the Hudson River painters. He aimed for a mood, for communication of a special feeling. A picture's "aim is not to instruct, not to edify, but to awaken an emotion." His method of evoking feeling was tenuous and sensitive. Pictures at Vose's show that he did not work with one method but that he applied his means to the peculiar quality of atmosphere, the dominating mood. He is closer kin to Corot and in some respects to Courbet.

The Vose exhibition includes a great many anonymous pictures that show how widespread was the landscape fashion in America. There are also a great many primitives bearing the unmistakable and entertaining features of the untutored painter.

Modest Mr. Benchley

Brock Pemberton has acquired a comedy by Mary Coyle Chase, to be called "The White Rabbit" or "The Pooka." He sought Robert Benchley for the leading role, but the latter declined because of film commitments. "Even if I wasn't," added Mr. Benchley, "I wouldn't consider it because I can't act."

'The Watering Place,' by Alvin Fisher
In the current exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries

News of the Dance

Igor Stravinsky has been commissioned to compose the music for the Alicia Markova-Anton Dolin ballet in Billy Rose's forthcoming production, "The Seven lively Arts," and it is expected that he will conduct the number on the opening night in New York next fall. It is to be a ballet of mood, not plot, says Mr. Rose.

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Martha Graham will be resident artist at Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., from June 25 to July 22, conducting classes for the college student, and working on three new compositions for the 1944-45 season, music for which has already been commissioned from ranking composers. With her in residence will be her dance company and her musical director, Louis Horst.

Many of Miss Graham's foremost works have been composed at Bennington, and given first performances there. Among these are: "American Document, (1938); "Letter to the World" and "El Penitente" (1940); "Punch and the Judy" (1943) and last winter's New York success, "Deaths and Entrances."

Miss Graham has received a 1944 renewal of her 1943 Guggenheim fellowship to carry on her work in dance. In 1932 she received a Guggenheim award to study dance in Mexico.

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Franziska Boas announces her summer school at Bolton Landing, Lake George, New York, to open July 10 and run through Aug. 20. Classes in modern dance and percussion will be held for professionals and amateurs.

Miss Boas also announces the publication of the symposium, "The Function of Dance in Human Societies," a collection of lectures given in her New York studio.

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Arch Lauterer, Martha Graham's artistic collaborator and stage designer, and Merce Cunningham, one of her first dancers, will be teaching at the Perry-Mansfield school, Steamboat Springs, Col., at least part of the summer; and Hanya Holm will again be teaching and producing at Colorado College.

Sybil Shearer is to have a summer school at Cherry Hill, Lynons, Aug. 14-26; and Barbara Mettler continues her Mettler Farm Studios at Franklin, N. H.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLQ3, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking — 10:00 a. m. — World News. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p.m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—News Round-up' J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.13 meg., 42.1 m.
Lima, Peru — 11:30 p. m. — Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.03 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Lithographs of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec. Through June.
Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street — Twentieth - century prints. Through July 29.
Society of Arts and Crafts, 82 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of fine silver. Daily except Sunday, from 9 to 5. Through July 26.
Robert C. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—American Landscapes, Hudson River School. Through summer.
Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibition of illustrations "Blake of Beardsley" presented by Museum Class Seminar. Through June. Exhibition of Old Wedgwood. Through summer.
Museum of Fine Arts—French Arts of the eighteenth century. Through Sept. 3. Museum School Annual Exhibition: water colors by William Blake. Through June. Recent accessions. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays and July 4.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Spring exhibition of crayon drawings by Alexandre Iacovleff; lithographs by Stow Wengenroth. Open Saturdays and Sundays from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Exhibition of sculpture by Herbert Haseltine. Through June.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Modern French paintings and modern French tapestries exhibited in honor of French Resistance Week. Exhibition of work by students of the Art School. Through June 30.

Maine

Portland: Portland Society of Art, L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum, 111 High Street—Students' Exhibition—School of Fine and Applied Art; Paintings in oil and water color by Alexander Bower and Bernice Breck. Through July 8.

Benoit-Lévy Picture At The Exeter

It is undeniably pleasant to see a new French film on the screen. But "Le Feu de Paille" (Fire in the Straw), which came yesterday to the Exeter for a regular four-day run, would be agreeable entertainment in any language. As a matter of fact it has been so abundantly supplied with English subtitles that it is easily understood by those who know little if any French.

It is deftly acted by a cast which includes Lucien Baroux, Orane Demazis, Jean Fuller, and Aimos. It has been directed by Jean Benoit-Lévy in a manner to point up quiet humors and gentle pathos. And its subject is of a sort that has an appeal wherever there are fathers, mothers, small sons, and audiences familiar with juvenile movie stars.

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The principal difficulty in the film is its leisurely pace. But that is not so much of a handicap as it might be in a Hollywood production. For the French backgrounds and customs provide enough of interest to keep an American audience entertained even when the story lags.

The narrative is simple enough in outline. It is concerned with a conscientious but unsuccessful actor, who has difficulty in finding employment, takes his young son to a movie studio to be tested for a juvenile role, sees the lad become an immediate favorite, and is plunged into dejection when his own obscurity becomes more conspicuous by comparison to the shining success of his offspring.

But there is a characteristic Gallic twist to the tale. For the child's success is short-lived. The youngster is ruthlessly cast aside by the studio, and the father resumes his place as the acknowledged head of the household.

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M. Baroux adds much to the entertainment by his characterization of the father. He is a player of varied abilities, who brings humor to his role by intentional bits of over-acting but still makes the man believable and likable. The part could easily be caricatured or over-sentimentalized, but he manages to keep it in careful balance. Mlle. Demazis as the mother emphasizes the oscillations in the lady's mood between maternal pride and solicitude for her child and wifely concern for the comfort and professional standing of her husband. Little Jean Fuller makes the child star bright and attractive rather than unduly precocious.

Aimos, as is to be expected, has a predominantly comic assignment as a cadaverous looking actor of minor parts. Jeanne Helbling has one of the supporting roles as a movie actress, and Gaby Basset is a would-be mistress of the father.

The film was made in France before the Nazi occupation, and was shown in New York nearly a year ago. But except for its special Fighting French display a week ago this is its Boston premiere. E. F. M.

Tonight at the Pops

"Stars and Stripes Forever" March ..... Sousa
Scherzo from "Afro-American" Symphony ..... Still
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelm
"Kutamba," African Dance Rhapsody ..... Clarence Cameron White
Conducted by the composer
"Thou Art Risen, My Beloved" ..... S. Coleridge-Taylor
Soprano solo: Marian McCree
Bolero ..... Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Piano solo: Leo Litwin
Two Negro Spirituals:
"Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen" ..... Burleigh-Jacchia
"Deep River" ..... Jacchia-Burleigh
St. Louis Blues ..... Handy-McBride
Salute to Our Fighting Forces Arr. Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Dance at Cape Cod

Miriam Marmein expects to open her Outdoor Dance Theater at Manomet, Mass., on July 3, and to take charge of the dancing at the Priscilla Beach Theater, adjacent.

Miss Marmein has a satirical monologue, "How to Troupe on Twenty F'War Hours a Day," in the June issue of Dance Magazine, illustrated by her own cartoon sketches.

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Alexandre Gavrilov has been appointed head of the Ballet Department of the Cape Cod Musical Arts Center, East Brewster, Mass., scheduled to open June 29.

Mr. Gavrilov first came to the United States with the Diaghilev company in 1915, and later formed his own company, the Ballet Moderne. After an engagement with the Philadelphia Civic Opera, and another in Buenos Aires, where he staged a revue, he became régisseur, dance director and ballet master for Ballet Theater during its initial season, according to Rosalyn Krokover's column in the Musical Courier.

New Films for Keith's

"Home in Indiana," a new Technicolor production featuring Walter Brennan, will head the program at the Keith Memorial beginning at five Tuesday afternoon. Lon McCallister, Charlotte Greenwood, Jeanne Crain, and June Haver are in the cast. The story is about race horse breeds and drivers and in particular about the feud between neighboring families. A bit of romance, of course, springs up between members of the younger generation.

"Gildersleeve's Ghost," the other feature, has Harold Peary once more playing the role of the radio character from which the film takes its name. Marion Martin, Margie Stewart, and Charles Gemara are in the cast.

On July 1 the Theater Guild's revival of "Othello" at the Shubert Theater, New York, will conclude a run of 296 performances in Manhattan.

O'Neill Play To Be Revived At Cambridge

Eugene O'Neill's "Anna Christie," which will be presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater in Brattle Hall this evening, has not been done professionally in this vicinity, it seems, since Pauline Lord played the title role in 1922. Claire Luce, who heads the cast for the revival, has played the part in England. Ralph Cullinan will be seen as Chris, the barge captain, and Richard Hart will be Mat Burke the stoker.

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Mrs. Walter Hartwig will open the Ogunquit Playhouse on July 10 for a season of eight weeks, the first since 1941.

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Roland Telfer, lately seen in "Career Angel," has been signed as a regular member of the acting company at the Newport Casino. He was at the same theater last season.

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"Love on Leave" met with short shrift on Broadway. It closed Saturday night after seven performances. Also departing over the week end in New York was "Take a Bow," the vaudeville revue featuring Chico Marx.

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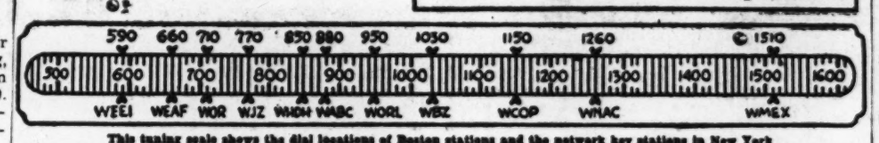
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; C'wb'y music	News report	Musical pgm; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"; songs	New England Fellowship Service
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News Weather	"Ranger Joe's Ranch"	Herb Lewis: "Salute"	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; Music	Melody Time	News commentator	Songs; News	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Food talk	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Nan Howard Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean..	"The Breakfast Club"	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean..	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Serenade for Strings	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	Valiant Lady	"Sweet River"; drama	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15	"Light of World"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	Musical Varieties	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Listening Post"	Revue; music	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Mutual Covers Conv'n's	John Wiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk..	Bond Wagon Quiz	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers.	Marjorie Mills, talk	Mayor Tobin; News	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm Home; News	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	Republican National	Republican National	Republican National	Republican National	Italian Melodies
1:15	Convention; Rep	Convention; Rep. Jo-	Convention; Rep. Jo-	Convention; Rep. Jo-	Treasury Salute
1:30	Joseph Martin,	seph Martin, speaker	seph Martin, speaker	seph Martin, speaker	Curtain Time with
1:45	speaker	Republican Convention	Republican Convention	Republican Convention	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Portia Faces Life..	Fishermen's program	"Guiding Light"; dr...	Convention; Rep. Jo-	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chat, food talk	"Today Children"; dr.	seph Martin, speaker	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Ladies, Be Seated	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	Sports; Music; News
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs,	"Woman of America"; sk	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Musical program	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots..	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Nashville Varieties"	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Army Information	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Eddy Duchin's Or
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	J. Neblett; Open House	Sea Waln, songs
4:30	Studio program	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"	Maritime Service	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	E. Howe, me	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Journey to Ireland
5:30	'Notes for Victory'.	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland
5:45	Fifth War Loan	Musical program	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Review; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner dance
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendesvous; S'ngs	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	'Let Yourself Go'; com-	J. Mercer's Music Shop	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Frank Sinatra, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade.	edy; Milton Berle, me.	Robere St. John, news	Mayor Tobin, talk	News service
7:30	American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Victor Herbert's Music
7:45	Hour; songs; or...	Symphonic Gems	Boys"; variety; guest	Political talk	Red River Valley Trio
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	'Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Judy Canova Show;	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	'Pick Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; or.; News	Ransom Sherman, gst.	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	Small; Vincent Lopez	Tax program
9:00	Jack Pepper Show	"Famous Jury Trials".	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Jack Pepper Show	"Famous Jury Trials".	Mystery Theater	"Screen Test"	"Music Hour"
9:30	Raymond Massey,	Jan Garber's Orch.	Words at War: drama;	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	"Music Hour"
9:45	dramatic sketch.,	Dance orch.; drama	"Wind for France"	Wallenstein, cond.	"Music Hour"
10:00	Republican Nation-	Republican National	Republican National	Republican National	News service; Talk
10:15	al Convention;	Convention; Herbert	Convention; Herbert	Convention; Herbert	"This Is France"
10:30	Herbert Hoover;	Hoover; Rep. Clare	Hoover; Rep. Clare	Hoover; Rep. Clare	Dick Stabile's Orch.
10:45	Rep. C. B. Luce	Booth Luce	Booth Luce	Booth Luce	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Tony Martin's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance music	Weather; Sports	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:30	"Romance"; drama	Fishermen's program	"Music You Want"	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	"Romance"; drama	Recording; News	"Music You Want"	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Special matinee July 4th.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Anna Christie," by Eugene O'Neill. Starring Claire Luce. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Le Feu de Paille," Luciene Baroux, Orane Demasis. 1:30, 5, 8:10. "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 6:35, 9:30.

Fenway — "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis, George Murphy, Nancy Kelly, Constance Moore. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 6:20, 10. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Kenmore—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 2:30, 6, 9:20. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. 1, 4:35, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"Cowboy and the Senorita," Roy Rogers. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 5:10. "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 8:20, 9:30.

Orpheum—"Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40.

Paramount—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:05, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Marcy McGuire. 9:55 a. m., 12:25, 2:55, 5:25, 7:50, 10:20. Stage show, 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 6:50, 9:15.

Scollay—"Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

State—"Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time—Underground Report." "Viva Mexico." "Raid Report." "Nymphs of the Lake." "Coney Island." "Yokes on Me."

Telepix—"March of Time—Underground Report." "Mackinac Island." "Quail Shooting." "Mississippi Showboat." "Animal Talent." "Nymphs of the South-land." Disney cartoon. Latest news of the World. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Address Unknown." Paul Lukas. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Lady Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 1:30, 4:40, 7:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Tampico," Lynn Bari Victor McLaglen. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane, Johnny Downs. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:42, 5:40, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "See Here Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Lady, Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "The Sullivans," Thomas Mitchell, "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller. 1:45, 7:50.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "The Navy Way."
Regent: "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett. 2, 8.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor. "Hi, Good Lookin'" Harriet Hilliard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart Michele Morgan. "Saludas Amigos." "March of Time—Underground Report."
Coolidge Corner: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Frances Lederer. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy, Charles Coburn.
Cleveland Circle: "Four Feathers," J. Clements. "Address Unknown." Paul Lukas M. Christians. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Lumber Jack," William Boyd. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "The Sullivans" Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen Mary B. Hughes. 2, 8.
University: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.
"Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 2:30, 6:45, 9:35.
EVERETT—Capitol: "To Our Time" Ida Lupino. 3:17, 8:37. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Harriet Hilliard. 2:08, 7:43.
Park: "Buffalo Bill," Joe McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Uncensored," Eric Portman.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Broadway Rhythm," Tommy Dorsey, Ginny Simms. "Weird Woman," Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Sullivans," Thomas Mitchell. 3, 6:45. "March of Time —South American Front." 2:30, 8:15.
LYNN—Drive-In-Theater: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern. "Main Street Girl."
MALDEN—Granada: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Donna Reed, Robert Walker. 2:10, 6:10, 9:31. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 1:38, 4:49, 7:59.
Mystic: "Tunisian Victory." 2:16, 8:27. "Tampico," Lynn Bari. 3:34, 9:45.
Strand: "The Weird Woman," Lon Chaney, Anne Gwynne. 2:03, 7, 9:53. "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 3:15, 8:28.
Maplewood: "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean, Fay Hahn. 1:32, 5:34. "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 2:50, 8:50.
Orpheum: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, W. Gaxton, Vivian Colora, William Boyd.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker.
Fellsway: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Claude Rains. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller.
NEWTON—Paramount: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Jeannie," Barbara Mullen. 2, 8.
Strand: "Tampico," Lynn Bari. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen.
Strand: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Made for Each Other," James Stewart, Carole Lombard. "A Star Is Born," Fredric March, Janet Gaynor.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Hat Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol. 2:07, 7:52. "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. 3:30, 9:18.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker. "The Whistler," Gloria Stuart, Richard Dix.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Moondike Kate," Anne Savage. **Coolidge**: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig, Marsha Hunt. "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Claude Rains. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "Bo's Your Uncle," Donald Woods.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Scientifically Air-Cooled
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors, Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Open, State 11:15 a. m.
"TWO GIRLS and A SAILOR"
Van JOHNSON · June ALLYSON · Gloria DeHAVEN · Jose ITURBI
Jimmy DURANTE · Xavier CUGAT · Gracie ALLEN
EXTRA! Exclusive Films! 13th Annual BAND and DRILL COMPETITION Catholic Youth Organization
Plus STAGE SHOW

KEITH MEMORIAL
CAREFULLY COOLED
3rd WEEK
Broadway's Greatest and Glamor Jest!
SHOW BUSINESS
• Starring • Eddie CANTOR · Joan DAVIS · George MURPHY · Nancy KELLY · CONSTANCE MOORE
CO-HIT "YELLOW CANARY" Richard Greene

NOW! METROPOLITAN
BETTY GRABLE
"PIN UP GIRL"
Plus "Three Men in White"

NOW PARAMOUNT · FENWAY
BING CROSBY
"GOING MY WAY"
Plus Latest March of Time
"Back Door to Tokyo"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

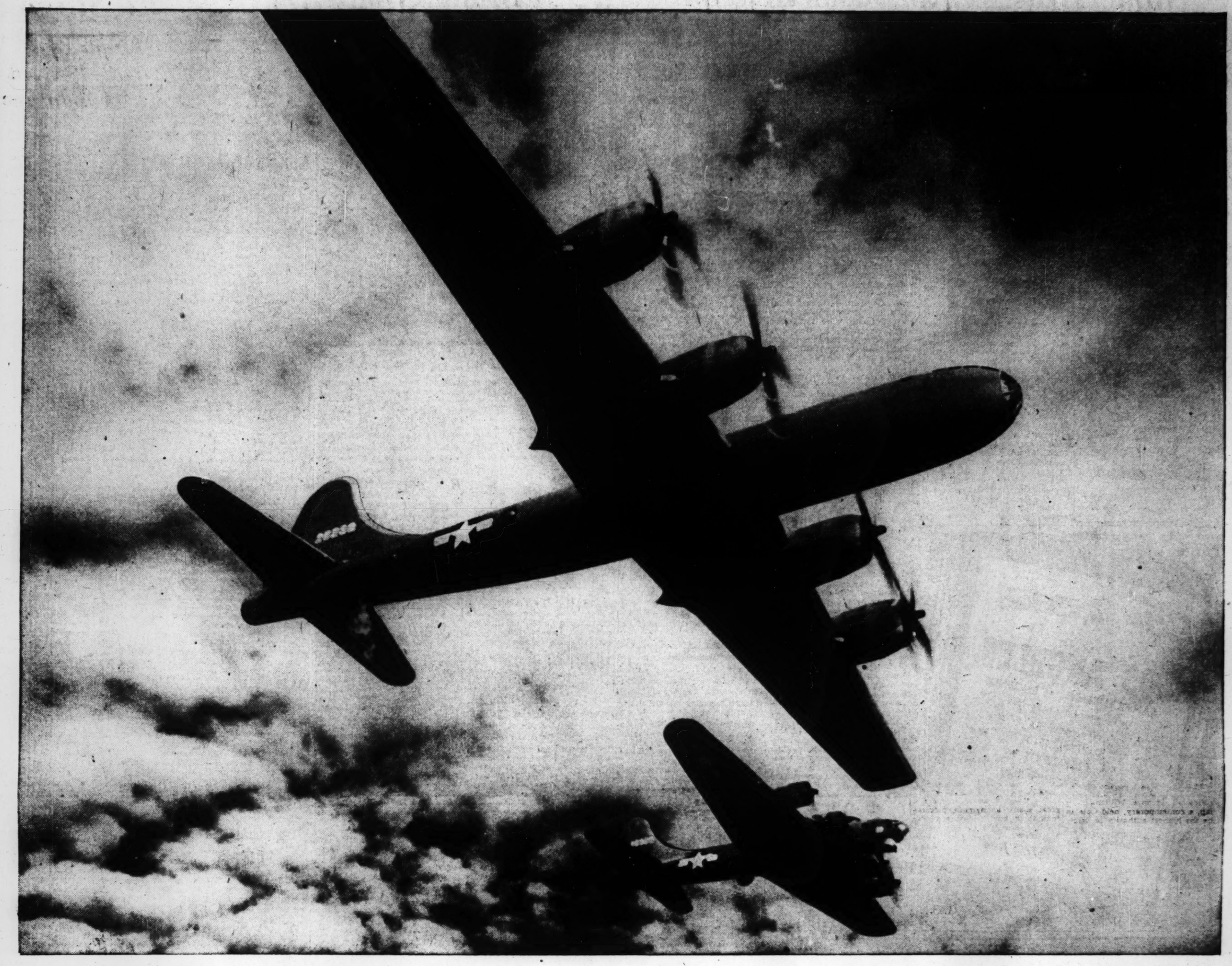
KENMORE 777 BEACONST
RITA HAYWORTH · GENE KELLY
"COVER GIRL"
PLUS 2nd BIG FEATURE

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .35, .60, $1.00, $1.50 Tax Inc.

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL—TONIGHT 8:30
• AIR • COOLED 458 LAUGHS!
JOHN GOLDEN'S NEW HIT
3 IS A FAMILY
SUMM



The B-29, shown here without its armament. The plane in the background is a Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress.

Shortening the road to Tokyo

When word flashed around the world that B-29 Superfortress crews had ended the training stage and gone into action against Japan, it was cheering war news.

Until now, all facts about this big new Boeing bomber have been strictly guarded. Many details of the B-29's performance must still remain a military secret, but it can be stated without qualification that this is the most potent weapon of air warfare ever developed. Half again as large as the Flying Fortress, the Superfortress is faster, carries a far heavier bomb-load and has greater range than any other bomber in combat today.

The same Boeing engineering staff that designed the B-17 Flying Fortress—improved it over a period of years and had it ready for action when war came—is responsible for the Boeing B-29. Working closely with the Army Air Forces Materiel Command, these men have incorporated in the new Superfortress many of Boeing's unique principles of design, proved in combat where the Forts, manned by the matchless Army Air Forces flight crews, have so consistently carried out their precision bombing missions and weathered the toughest sky battles of the war.

Only the keen engineering vision and production "know how" which enabled Boeing to give America the 247, first modern-type commercial transport—the Flying Fortress—the famous Stratoliners and Transocean Clippers—could have done this job and done it in time.

So urgent do military authorities regard the need for this new Boeing bomber that they have requested several of the nation's largest aircraft factories, in addition to the Boeing plants, to build it. The B-29 is being produced in Boeing plants at Wichita, Kansas; Seattle and Renton, Washington; Bell Aircraft Company's new Marietta, Georgia, plant; the Glenn L. Martin Company's Omaha factory; and major component parts are being built by the Fisher Body Division of General Motors in Cleveland.

How many of the B-29 Superfortresses are to be built, and where and how they will be used, cannot be told now. But you can rest assured that in the hands of courageous American crews, they are a formidable weapon for victory!

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF THE FLYING FORTRESS • THE NEW B-29 SUPERFORTRESS • THE STRATOLINER • TRANSOCEAN CLIPPERS

BOEING

FINISH THE FIGHT WITH WAR BONDS

Americans Reach Docks in Cherbourg—Russian Troops Surround Vitebsk

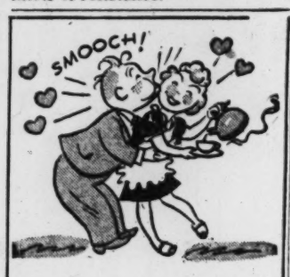
Continued from Page 1

declared, while British forces attacked on the opposite end of the Normandy front.

Remnants of Nazi troops were fleeing from Cherbourg to the narrow Cap de la Hague, last jutting land finger northwest of the port.

In 24 hours, the Americans took 3,340 prisoners, and hundreds more were being rounded up. At least 20,000 Nazis have been captured in 20 days of invasion fighting.

Patrols pushing into the central part of the city met small-arms fire from a few snipers, and small knots of resistance.



You can boil
or you can "perk" it—
Postum's *grand*
made either way!

• • •

To *Instant* Postum,
in the cup,
Add hot water—
no delay!

TWO FORMS: ONE DELICIOUS FLAVOR!

☆ *Postum contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

The cleanup of the port came as the British on the eastern Normandy front attacked Nazi defenses between Caen and Tilly-sur-Seulles. They seized Fontenay Lepresnel, two miles east of Tilly, and threatened Tessel and Bretteville, 2½ and 3 miles to the southeast.

Artillery, one unit to every eight yards, supported this sweeping assault by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's tanks and troops.

Supreme Headquarters said "fighting everywhere" in the port of Cherbourg was "extremely severe," but that the full liberation "cannot be long delayed." The doughboys were rooting out remaining squads of Germans as they neared the end of a five-day battle to free the great supply port.

Port Entered On June 25

The Americans had been fighting in the smoking city since the afternoon of June 25, when they entered it with a three-way assault.

It was said here that German premature reports that the port had fallen indicated the German High Command was out of touch with the hard-pressed garrison and it was probable its defense no longer was centrally controlled.

The drive on the peninsula closed up American lines east of the port to the sea, leaving St. Vaast la Hogue, Quettehou, and Barfleur behind American lines.

The heavy fighting in Cherbourg was fast destroying the famous trans-Atlantic port, although Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley tried to spare the town itself by directing artillery vre and naval bombardment only on forts and German strong points.

Doughboys were using bazookas, antitank guns, and mortars against the Germans in house-to-house fighting.

Isolated pockets of resistance still were holding out in the northeastern tip of the peninsula, but the American advance had overflowed the entire sector and it was just a question of mopping up. Some Germans were intrenched deeply underground in strong fortications and had to be blown out.

Remnants of about four Nazi divisions were making a stand also in Cap de la Hague on the farthest northwest point of the peninsula. In this area, the American advance line ran from Vauville on the west coast to Equer-Dreville near Cherbourg itself.

East of the port, the Germans still hold a small salient from Brettville along the coast toward Cap Barfleur.

Yanks Infiltrate Strong Points

The Supreme Command said the American advances have been made by "infiltering" Cherbourg's strong points. Some forts and pillbox nests have been by-passed to a depth of a mile and then surrounded and attacked from the rear.

Fighting also was heavy in the British sector on the east wing of the beachhead front, where German armored and mobile strength was being held up by General Montgomery's local attacks and threats to break through.

Rain held up air activity somewhat. Rain also was falling along the beaches, with the wind blowing six to eight miles an hour from the south.

American battleships moved in and pounded Cherbourg's coastal defenses as an aid to the land advance. Some of this ship-to-shore dueling was the heaviest of the war.

Field dispatches disclosed that the most powerful American bombardment force of the invasion was concentrating on the bombardment of the Cherbourg forts.

In this close bombardment were the battleship Nevada and the cruisers Tuscaloosa and Quincy, with the British cruiser Glasgow and Enterprise under Rear Admiral Morton L. Deyo.

In support were the battleships Arkansas and Texas under Rear Admiral Carlton F. Bryant.

Nazi Oil Source Dealt Heavy Blow

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 26

Photographs disclose that the American air attack on 12 German synthetic oil plants June 20 was "one of the most effective single blows ever struck at the Nazi war machine," the War Department reported June 26.

Col. Albert L. Warner, Chief of the War Intelligence Division of the Department's Bureau of Public Relations, gave the report during his weekly war news summary on the Army hour broadcast.

Russian Front:

45,000 Germans Trapped in Vitebsk

Attacking on a 250-mile front, four Russian armies drove westward through the broken German "Fatherland Line" in White Russia, leaving behind an island of 45,000 trapped enemy troops in the streets of encircled Vitebsk.

German radiocasts noted with alarm that a fifth Red Army had struck in the Ostrov sector, 165 miles northwest of doomed Vitebsk. That would make a 325-mile front in the east, exclusive of the two Russian armies now battering Finland.

And at least four other great Soviet armies, equipped in part with American weapons, are poised on the Polish and Romanian fronts.

The Russians had thrown a broad belt around the fortress city of Vitebsk, and were threatening the strongholds of Orsha, Mogilev, and Bobruisk to the south.

Moscow said more than 16,000 Germans had been killed—8,000 of them in the area south of Vitebsk alone. Hundreds of big guns, trucks, and other equipment also had been seized. Machines in full working order were abandoned by the Germans, whose flight was called a "retreat in panic."

In a three-day advance of more than 25 miles, the Russians had freed 1,650 towns and villages. Their ultimate objective appeared to be a break-through to the Baltic Sea and German East Prussia.

Russian Advance Sector by Sector

The situation by sectors as given in a series of Moscow bulletins and orders of the day by Premier Joseph Stalin:

Vitebsk—Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army had forced the Dvina River west of Vitebsk, cut the German escape highway to Lepel at a point 20 miles southwest of the city. The northern and southern Russian wings united, trapping five German divisions around and inside Vitebsk. Red Army shock troops then battered their way into the streets of Vitebsk.

Orsha—Russian troops of Col. Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army broke through German positions northeast of Orsha. They captured 150 villages, including the rail station of Orsha.

Mogilev—Col. Gen. Matvei Zakharov's Second White Russian Army forced the Pronya River, one of the main defenses of Mogilev, and seized Chausi, a district center. Khaikhovichi, only 16 miles from Mogilev, also was among more than 200 liberated villages. Mogilev is 90 miles south of Vitebsk.

Bobruisk—Gen. K. K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army again was on the move in this sector, just above the Pripet marshes. The troops under this Stalingrad hero hammered out a 50-mile breach in German defenses on both sides of Bobruisk, 70 miles southwest of Mogilev. The German stronghold of Zhlobin, 35 miles southeast of Bobruisk, appeared to be on the verge of encirclement.

General Rokossovsky's men forced the Drut River above Ragochev, which is 33 miles due east of Bobruisk, widened a hole in German lines to 18 miles, and swept forward seven miles. Retka, 20 miles northeast of Bobruisk, was among 100 villages captured.

Another Soviet column striking up from the area southwest of Bobruisk cut the Bobruisk-Luninets railway—one possible German escape channel—and seized points only 10 miles from Bobruisk.

The German account of a new front opening near Ostrov said the Russians attacked on June 25 for three hours with artillery fire, after which infantrymen swept forward. Berlin admitted a German withdrawal a mile westward.

Ostrov is 33 miles south of German-held Pskov, gateway to Latvia and southern Estonia. Gen. M. M. Popov's Second Baltic Army has been probing German lines in this area for months—ever since the lifting of the Leningrad siege and the withdrawal of German troops to a line running through Ostrov and Pskov to Narva in northern Estonia.

Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army, which had hurled the Germans back from Russia's second city to the Estonian border, now is battering its way toward Helsinki in Finland via captured Viipuri, while Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Karelian Front forces are making headway farther north in a companion drive between Lakes Ladoga and Onega.

Petrozavodsk, Capital of the Soviet Karelian Republic, appeared to be on the verge of falling to General Meretskov's troops, who had crossed the Svir River on a broad front. Farther to the north, across Lake Onega, the Russians had freed another section of the Leningrad-Murmansk railway.

By a Staff Artist

Where Red Armies Drive On in New Offensive

Arrows show main points at which the Russians are advancing in their new offensive toward the north end of the front.

U. S. Air Superiority Over Japan Forecast

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 26

General H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces chief, predicts aerial superiority soon will be won over Japan.

Speaking during an Army Hour radiocast yesterday, General Arnold declared the recent B-29 bombing was only the beginning and said that "today we can say to our enemies the days of wrath have really begun."

Italy:

Americans Seize Port of Piombino

American troops of the Fifth Army seized the port of Piombino without opposition on June 25, thereby gaining a valuable advance supply base for continued thrust up Italy's west coast, while both American and French troops converged on the inland town of Siena, Allied headquarters announced June 26.

Pressing after the enemy, who was compelled to evacuate Piombino to avoid encirclement, American infantry and tanks were within five miles of Suvereto and within 38 miles of the important port of Leghorn. Piombino is almost directly opposite the captured island of Elba.

Farther inland, the Germans were rolled back upon the approaches to Siena from three directions. One Fifth Army force cracked through the villages of Torniella and Scalvala and threatened the town of Monticiano, five miles farther north and less than 15 miles southwest of Siena.

French troops, meanwhile, advanced on the west side of the River Ombrone, 2 miles due south of Siena. At the same time, other French forces approaching from the southwest took the town of Castigliona Dorcia and the village of Rocca Dorcia, 25 miles from Siena.

Between these points and the Tyrrhenian Coast, the reinforced enemy was employing considerable numbers of big Mark VI Tiger tanks, which were defeated in a midnight battle in the area of Massa Maritima. The enemy delaying position in that sector was by-passed or wiped out.

A Fifth Army force striking toward Montieri still was locked in a bitter tank-and-infantry battle with desperate Nazi defenders south of Montieri and eight miles north of Massa. The village of Boccheggiano was taken in this area.

Across the entire Fifth Army front, Nazi Field Marshal Kesselring was employing the 88-mm. guns of his Tiger tanks as mobile artillery. Most of these weapons were from the Nazi 504th Tank Battalion, which was rushed from Poitiers, France, three weeks ago.

An official spokesman said there was other evidence that the Germans were attempting to "bring reinforcements to the front to relieve badly battered units."

It was also disclosed that Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's troops had taken an additional 1,000 prisoners in the past few days, bringing the total captured since the start of the present offensive to 24,000, exclusive of many thousands seized by the Eighth Army.

The Eighth Army continued its progress against stubborn enemy forces in the vicinity of both Perugia and Lake Transimeno. Monte Croce and the village of Pianello were taken in the vicinity of Perugia, and the town of Valfabbrica was occupied in the foothills east of the Tiber.

India-Burma:

Allies Storm Into Mogaung

British and Chinese forces stormed into the Japanese north Burma base of Mogaung from three sides over the week end, while American troops continued an advance toward the heart of the enemy bastion of Myitkyina, about 40 miles to the east.

The Japanese garrison of Myitkyina still was holding out on June 25 against determined Allied attacks on all sides.

British troops in India pushed 20 to 30 miles north of Imphal, east of the Kohima road, in pursuit of fleeing Japanese recently routed completely from the Kohima-Imphal road.

Pacific:

MacArthur Planes Pound Yap Island

Forty-five tons of bombs were poured on Yap Island, southwest of the Marianas, as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers hit 15 Japanese points in widespread raids, headquarters announced.

Several parked planes were destroyed at Yap during the attack June 23, which followed a previous day's land-based bomber assault in which 22 grounded planes either were destroyed or damaged. Bombers hit Woleai, Truk and Palau in the Caroline Islands also on June 23.

Driven into recklessness by Allied encroachments toward the Orient, the Japanese Navy has expended 747 airplanes and six flat tops—the main elements of an entire carrier task force—upon a fruitless defense of the Marianas.

As a result of a series of great air victories, American soldiers and Marines fought into northern Saipan Island on June 26, bolstered by unprecedented security against effective enemy attack by air or by sea. Already the Americans who waded ashore at Saipan's southwestern end on June 14 hold half the island and have backed the 20,000 or more defenders into the mountains of the north.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, compiling a revised list of enemy and American losses thus far in the Marianas campaign—from June 10 to 23—disclosed for the first time damage to an enemy carrier and two cruisers, and conceded that a tanker previously reported sunk had been only severely damaged.

This brought the total of Japanese aircraft carriers sunk or damaged west of the Marianas during the past week to six.

The Nimitz list also disclosed that 402 enemy airplanes were destroyed when Japanese carrier planes attacked American fleet units west of Guam on June 18. This was an all-time record for any war theater for numbers of planes downed in one action.

He announced that carrier-borne fighter planes swept Iwo Island in the Kazan group, 727 miles north of Saipan, June 23, sinking five enemy ships, shooting down 116 planes, and probably destroying 11 more. Five Allied fighter planes were lost.

On Saipan's west coast, the Yanks have reached the outskirts of Garapan, peacetime Marianas Capital of 10,000 population. Correspondents report the heavily bombarded town quiet, possibly evacuated.

On the east coast, Americans have taken Laulau Village at the northern end of Magicienne Bay and have advanced 500 to 800 yards along the shore against strong opposition. A large enemy force has taken refuge in the caves and ravines of steep, thickly wooded Mt. Tapotchau.

China:

Japanese Drive Perils Allied Base

China's position as a potential base for Allied attacks on Japan was menaced by the swift-moving Japanese offensive down the Canton-Hankow Railway, which now has reached the outer defenses of Hengyang, most important city attacked by the invaders since 1938, when they took Canton and Hankow.

In an apparent encircling maneuver, one Japanese column was reported four miles east of Hengyang, another six miles northeast, and a third 9½ miles east.

Chinese militarists took a pessimistic view of the approaching battle for the Hunan Province city.

The Berlin Radio, quoting a report from Nanking, said the American air base at Kunming, in Central Yunan, and the advanced base at Kweilin in Kwangsi Province both were supplied through Hengyang. Kunming is 560 miles southwest of the present battle scene and Kweilin less than 100 miles south.

Since early spring, the Japanese drive southward aimed at splitting China in two has captured more than 575 miles of the rail line from Peiping to Canton. Less than 200 miles of the railway now remain in Chinese hands, except a few small gaps north of Hankow.

If the Japanese can gain control of the entire line, they will have a north-south supply line to supplement their southward sea supply lanes, now menaced by the American Pacific campaign.

The Chinese reported heavy fighting was raging in the Hengyang vicinity. American 14th Air Force planes have been thrown into the struggle, bombing and strafing Japanese troops, river supply craft and troop ships, and other installations.

To the north of this area, little change was reported June 25 on the broad 100-mile front from Siangsiang in the west and beyond Liling in the east, although Chinese reached a point six miles north of Siangsiang and were engaged by the invaders in bitter fighting.

To the east, in Kiangsi Province near the Hunan border, the Japanese entered Pingsiang, about 28 miles east of Liling.

Hengyang is about 375 miles southeast of Chungking, wartime Capital of China.

A Chinese communiqué asserted that the Japanese had used a poison gas east of Hengyang on the night of June 24-25 and that they also had used gas June 16 and 17 at Ningsiang and at Changsha before the fall of the latter city.

Holiday for WHO?

Not for boys overseas who are in there fighting for us. Not for our 225 drivers who are doing double duty, trying to get a couple of divisions of GI's home on furlough, and back again. We're all for them coming FIRST this Fourth of July, aren't you?

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DANCE RELAX CAFE

Aboard the U. S. S. Quincy: We Pound Port of Cherbourg

Continued from Page 1

the view is restricted by haze, but the sun glances on sparkling water. Bombers drone overhead through fleecy clouds toward Cherbourg, perhaps 20 miles away. We steam slowly in line flanked by mine sweepers and destroyers.

We've been called to general quarters, verifying the customary battle dress of steel-gun shore battery. Over the radio from the aerial spotter come the court words, "Cease fire, mission accomplished." That's the epitaph of the German battery that had followed the Quincy and other ships in the bitter running duel.

"Target Demolished!"

10 a. m.—After this preliminary long-range firing, the line is forming now to go behind the mine sweepers directly inshore. Aerial spotters report that two long-range railway batteries supposed to be the Quincy's targets are deserted and demolished. This is announced over the loud-speaker system and nobody seems unhappy.

11:30 a. m.—Geysers of water break around the advancing column as now we deploy to inshore positions. A haze from alternate smoke screens is laid down to protect our approach.

11:40—Our ships twist and turn, passing and repassing, making a difficult moving target for the Nazi shore batteries as we slam into them with all we've got, using first aerial, then land spotters.

Calm Under Fire

Noon—Lads on this ship who less than a month ago never had been under fire now are calmly eating big beef-hash sandwiches with coffee at their battle stations, with the whistle of shells overhead breaking spouts of water often a few hundred yards.

12:30—Through the smoke screen now and then looms up the Nevada, the flagship Tuscaloosa, and our gallant British cruiser as the flame of big guns and the concussion of their discharge are reverberating on the water.

1 p. m.—A member of the gun-spotter crew beside me proudly shows a piece of spent shrapnel from his sea jacket. A minute ago, gallons of water poured over the bows of the Quincy from a near miss. Shore batteries frequently are straddling the ships.

2:30 p. m.—We've been shooting eight-inch guns. The advancing Americans just behind the harbor call it the most accurate shooting. As I write this, the firing has just been discontinued. The troops ashore, it is explained, had brought their own field artillery to close range.

'Don't Mess Up Port'

Lean, bushy-browed, hawklike Admiral Deyo, briefing the officers on the daring adventure yesterday afternoon explained, "This port is going to be ours. We don't want to mess it up more than we have to." On that condition, the attack proceeded.

The massive nature of the Cherbourg fortifications made aerial bombing ineffective against some deep-buried batteries, so naval help was called in to see what it could do with armour-piercing shells.

With these instructions, this task force appeared quietly off Cherbourg this morning as the sound of shore thunder and demolitions grew louder. I felt a personal satisfaction back on the open bridge of this vessel under Captain Senn, from which I saw the world-shaking D-Day drama. With nautical simplicity, the day's schedule of this ship called for "breakfast," followed by "business of the day," listed as "neutralize Cherbourg."

Many New Misses

3 p. m.—It's amazing there can be so many near misses on this vessel. Three in rapid succession. "Just like throwing rocks at a bottle, no matter how many you throw, you can't hit it," a sailor observes on the bridge beside me.

4 p. m.—We are finished with the job, with thanks to the attacking American shore troops. Brilliantly executed as this sortie is, it is only supplementary to the actual story—the heroism and stubbornness of the dogged foot-slogging infantry ashore who we hope will now have Cherbourg before long. "I regard the operation as highly successful," Admiral Deyo said tonight. Up to this war, such an operation would have been regarded as suicidal.

The ships were under continuous fire for three hours and they gave fine performance of greatest value to Army at a critical time.

Bereted Commandos 'Terrific': Small Guns Defeat Nazi Armor

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN NORMANDY, June 12. Delayed. (AP)—The story of the green-bereted Commandos who scorn battle helmets and fight German armor with small arms was told today by their leader, Lord Lovat.

[Lord Lovat was wounded in Normandy and now is in a British hospital out of danger, it was disclosed today in London.]

Lord Lovat, standing erect on a hilltop fanned by a cool easterly breeze in which sniper bullets frequently whizzed, related how his Commandos stormed the beaches on D-Day and jog-marched nine miles inland weighted by rucksacks weighing up to 150 pounds. The commander had a tommy gun slung on his shoulder.

The Commandos fought through machine-gun nests and pillboxes to a dramatic junction with airborne forces across the Caen canal.

"I'm proud of them, really proud," the tall Commando chieftain said. "They knew they had a terrific job to do and they did it."

From the Caen Canal, the Commandos stormed and captured a vital hill and since then, without relief or reinforcements, they have held it against all comers. For the first four days, they fought without a wink of sleep on 48 hours of field rations.

Only 2,000 strong at the outset, they beat off an attack by a German battalion and subsequently smacked back a brigade equipped with self-propelled guns, still using only the weapons they carried in on their backs.

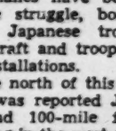
"The Germans attacked walking forward in line, standing straight up," Lord Lovat said. "The Commandos held their fire and then simply cut them down. The only time the Germans got through was when our guns jammed or got too hot to hold, but the Germans never stayed inside our lines—not alive."

Gertrude Lawrence Had Invasion Part—Husband Didn't Tell

A BRITISH PORT, June 16. Delayed. (AP)—When Actress Gertrude Lawrence arrived in Britain shortly before the invasion, her husband, Lieut. Commander Richard Aldrich, was the American commanding officer at an invasion port in a sector which she toured to entertain troops waiting for the invasion.

She arrived at her husband's port two days before D-Day. He was unable, naturally, to tell her what was about to happen. She rushed from camp to camp entertaining. Her husband, himself a playwright-actor, was miserable because he couldn't tell her that she would be the last celebrity to give a show for the boys before they started across.

She left the night before the invasion for another sector.



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President of Chile Refuses To Join With Anti-U. S. Blocs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A definite refusal to identify Chile with "exclusive blocs of American nations" was given by President Rios in his annual account to Congress of national policies and affairs.

The only recent attempt, not yet abandoned, in the direction which Dr. Rios denounced, is that of Argentina, which is plotting the organization of a southern group to oppose the United States and democratic nations of the New World. President Rios implied that he would not be a party to this plot. His words were:

"Chilean foreign policy, exposed in general terms by recent acts, is ample and clear. Without neglecting, certainly, the special interest of the country, it contemplates that of the vast community of the peoples of the hemisphere. Idealistic in its aspiration, it does not forget the limitations imposed by reality nor the obligations created by tradition and history. Defining the comprehensive formula of the different integrating factors, it indorses the political and economic collaboration of all countries of the continent, and, therefore, refuses every initiative tending toward the formation of exclusive blocs which threaten to develop at the expense of continental interests."

That was not all. A malicious rumor has been spread around neighboring countries that because Chile is one of the few American countries recognizing the Farrell regime in Argentina it is not wholly in step, in other departments, with the fighting democracies. Dr. Rios must have been thinking of this hostile propaganda when he added:

Backs United Nations

"At the present time our mind and will is required for one object only—the triumph of the cause of the United Nations whom we accompany in their crusade for freedom and human dignity and to whose efforts we add the total cooperation of our material and spiritual resources."

This same note of solidarity with the United Nations ran throughout most of his address, which was the customary annual message to a combined congressional session, on the opening of the ordinary period of Senate and Chamber. The President gave a full account of his Government's actions to implement the Rio de Janeiro contracts, including the stern and effective measures, through strengthened internal legislation, against Axis agents, which have won formal words of praise from Washington.

President Rios disclosed the Chilean attitude, "which is also of importance," he said, in face of the British decision not to admit the reception or dispatch of diplomatic pouches without previous censorship. The Foreign Minister had told the British Ambassador in Santiago that there would be no protest, "because we consider the measure a temporary one and because we thus co-operate with greater efficiency in the success of the Allied cause, to which Chile has given and will give its most decided assistance."

Dr. Rios, referring to Argentina, said it was Chile's decision "to proceed with diplomatic and all other connections" with the trans-Andean neighbor. "For reasons which are public knowledge," he said—though these have never been stated—"my Government deemed that it should continue its diplomatic relationships with the Argentine Government which legally succeeded that of Gen. Pedro Ramirez and which had been recognized by all the American governments." At the same time, he added, Chile had expressed its pleasure because Gen. Edelmirol Farrell had promised to continue the same international policy outlined by his predecessor when he broke with the Axis."

Home Affairs

Dealing with home affairs, Dr Rios referred to the modernization of the Army. Both branches of defense, he said, were receiving equipment, materials and clothing, which were being complemented by the construction of barracks, storehouses and air bases. Pay had been increased all around, he added.

There were other projects pending for the improvement of the armed forces, which the President commended to the consideration of Congress. He specially mentioned two motorized regiments, the strengthening of other units, and the formation of a General Co-ordination Staff and the Southern Military Command—"all reforms conforming with the experience of modern war."

Although personally at variance with his own Radical Party, the President testified to his belief in the political party system. "There is no doubt," he declared, "that it is the regimen best adjusted to democratic life." Nonetheless, he thought it necessary that the parties in Chile should indulge in a little self-discipline to facilitate constitutional operations.

He affirmed that he would persist in a national government, as had been his electoral promise. Moreover, he gave the reminder that the present Chilean Constitution laid it down that the Chief of State should fix the general political policy of the country. This was a reply to his fellow-Radicals who are demanding an all-Leftist government and program.

Senators and deputies listened, in conclusion, to a eulogy of their own comportment and labor. They were thanked for their intelligent, constructive and patriotic outlook which guided them in legislative co-operation with the Executive.

Lewis Has Rival For Mine Union Post

HERRIN, Ill. (AP)—John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, has a contender for his office.

Ray Edmundson, who resigned as President of U. M. W. A.'s District 12 and has been active in a union autonomy movement, declared at a miners' meeting June 25 his intention of seeking election to Mr. Lewis's job.

In Alexandria, Va., Mr. Lewis declined comment on the announcement. Mr. Edmundson has been working as a miner at Springfield, Ill., since his May 15 resignation as District President.

The International Union appoints officers in 21 of the Union's 31 districts, and Mr. Edmundson has been a leader in a move toward local autonomy for the districts. Election of the International President is scheduled for Dec. 12.

Award of Navy Cross For Major Boyington

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Award of the Navy Cross to Maj. Gregory Boyington, Okanogan, Wash., Marine Corps ace now listed as missing in action, was announced by the Navy.

Major Boyington was listed as missing after an attack on Japanese planes over New Britain Island on Jan. 3.

He had tied the existing American record of 26 enemy planes shot down just before he plunged into the jungles during this action.

Major Boyington previously had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Fund Raised To Repay Men On Coos Bay

SEATTLE, Wash, June 26 (AP)—Employees of the Lake Washington shipyards, at Houghton, Wash., which built the Coos Bay, addressed a letter to the ship's crew in care of the Associated Press announcing they were taking a collection to reimburse the sailors for the $412 the crew contributed to "buy off strikers of the Wright Aeronautical Company, or any other struck war plant."

The shipyard workers' letter, which sponsors said was being signed by about 1,000 workers, read:

"We have seen your letter and bribe to the strikers at the Wright Aircraft Corporation. We join you in your contempt for these individuals who halted war production.

"We should like to point out, however, that these strikers at Wright's were not union men—that the union in the plant condemned their work stoppage. These dupes and misguided individuals were men who refused to join the union, who stopped work, not over unfavorable conditions, but on the basis of anti-American race-superiority theories of Hitler.

"The percentage of union workers absent from production at any time is very small; a tiny minority comparable to the tiny minority in the service who go A. W. O. L. or shirk their duties.

"The men and women who built the Coos Bay, for their part, feel that the friendship between the home front and you men in combat areas should not be broken by misleading news stories or the action of any irresponsible minority group.

"A collection is being taken among us for your ship's fund to replace the money you sent with your letter to the Associated

"With appreciation for the job you are doing, and warmest wishes for the continued success of the Coos Bay, we remain.

"(Signed) Art Johnson, Secretary, Lake Washington Ship Stewards Council, on behalf of the union workers of the Lake Washington Shipyards."

Navy officials in Washington have said the original $412 donated by the Coos Bay crewmen would be returned.

Labor Unit for Roosevelt

DENVER, Colo., June 26 (AP)—The Colorado State Federation of Labor June 24 went on record as favoring a fourth term for President Roosevelt in a resolution reaffirming the organization's faith in his leadership.

Youths Go Down to the Sea in Ships

© Harris & Ewing

Merchant Marine Lowers Age Limit

The age limit for the Merchant Marine has been lowered from 18 to 16 years and the first group of youngsters averaging 16 to 17½ years was sworn into the service recently at Maritime Commission offices in Washington. Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, is shown describing life aboard one of the merchant vessels to recruits (left to right) James Thiess of Baltimore, Md.; John Kettner and William Buckley, both of Washington.

American Aerial Torpedoes Invented About 25 Years Ago

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Germany's new secret weapon—the robot plane bomb—is neither "new" nor "secret." Two American inventors, Dr. Charles F. Kettering, now Vice-President and research director of General Motors, and Lawrence Burt Sperry of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, filed patent applications for self-propelled aerial torpedoes a quarter of a century ago, it was learned here today from data supplied by the National Inventors Council and the United States Patent Office.

Dr. Kettering who is Chairman of the National Inventors Council, an organization formed in 1940 to analyze and screen inventions that might be of military value, filed applications for his patent Aug. 25, 1919.

His invention which was described as "an aerial torpedo, that is, a self-propelled airplane carrying a large charge of explosive and having control mechanism adapted so to direct its movement that it may be caused to travel over a desired path and land upon a predetermined objective," was not patented, however, until April 5, 1927.

Catapault Device

Mr. Sperry's application for a patent for an aerial torpedo of an aeroplane type was filed on April 18, 1918, but the patent was not granted until May 22, 1928.

Specifications for both patents can be purchased at the Patent Office for 10 cents.

The robot plane which Mr. Kettering patented included a biplane type fuselage and a two-cycle gasoline motor operating a propeller. This flying bomb contained several hundred pounds of explosives and control of its altitude and direction of its flight was accomplished by means of a gyroscopic or compass system.

This aerial torpedo would be fired by a catapult device on an inclined plane.

Changeable in Flight

The flying torpedo patented by Mr. Sperry was a gyroscopically stabilized affair propelled by an electric motor which could be automatically controlled so that the course could be changed in flight. This mechanism had a refinement that provided that if the robot were shot down before reaching its target it would explode so, as Mr. Sperry described it, "the chance of doing damage to the enemy is greatly enhanced."

But what of the present status of the rocket bomb or robot plane in America's arsenal of war weapons? That is the question that newsmen here wanted to know. And as was surmised, Mr. Kettering's was the customary military secrecy one. Sorry, he explained, but military security prevented him disclosing present developments. But that there were "present developments" goes without saying.

The Omen...

To the heart of Japan from our nearest base is 2,600 miles. Block-busters weigh up to six tons — a dozen machine guns with ammunition weigh 3,500 pounds — 4,000 gallons of gasoline weigh 12 tons. Add up such facts as these and it is evident that to break down the barriers of distance behind which Tokyo lies hidden, one thing is essential — brute power. That power is not available in the most concentrated form ever produced — an ominous power that holds particular foreboding for Japan.

Not even the Emperor's crystal gazers saw this one coming.

It is the most powerful airplane engine in production — an 18-cylinder Wright Cyclone that packs 2,200 horsepower into a diameter of only 55 inches.

Making possible the new Boeing Superfortress which will strike with more than twice the range of our heaviest bombers today power such as this means still greater superiority in the air for the men who fly against the enemy.

Thousands of men and women are busy night and day turning out this new engine power. Working as a fast, highly skilled production team, they are playing a major part in speeding the end of the war, and enlarging the whole future that lies ahead for America's returning men of the air.

For the tremendous importance of aviation's war-learned skills does not end with the winning of the war . . . An even greater future for such concentrated engine power lies in the peacetime years ahead.

Then, the whole vast energy of American aviation can become a force for good — for the maintenance of peace and the expansion of world commerce and communication . . . The need is here. The plants are here. The skills of 5,000,000 flyers and trained workers are here.

But many problems must be solved if those skills are to be one of the truly great peacetime legacies of this war — problems that call for straight thinking and action outside the aviation industry as well as in: Problems of reconversion and finance . . . of international aviation agreements — of our national policy of security — of the distribution of surplus military aircraft, and the degree of regulation or encouragement for the airlines of the United States.

The solution of those problems depends upon all of us in America, not alone upon those of us who build air power!

Look to the Sky, America!

This intricate machine tool cuts the fins in the newly developed forged cylinder heads for Wright Cyclones. Handling eight heads at a time, this process is typical of the many operations that have made possible the mass production of the 2,200 horsepower Cyclones.

X-rays peer into the depths of castings for Wright Cyclones, protecting our flyers against engine failure resulting from hidden sub-surface defects. The X-ray inspection shown here is only one of more than 50 thousand individual inspections in the production of each Wright Cyclone.

On this 24-station assembly line 52,800 horsepower of Wright Cyclone engines are in the final stage of production, just about to be sent to the test cells. The world's most powerful airplane engine, the Cyclone 18 helps make possible the new Superfortress which can strike at the heart of Japan from distant bases.

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Balkan Food Situation Eased By Legalized 'Black Markets'

LONDON, June 26—The food situation in the German-occupied parts of Yugoslavia and Greece has recently improved as a result, not only of Allied relief actions, but also of the "legalizing of 'black markets.'"

The author of this measure was Hermann Neubacher, Hitler's "economic dictator of the Balkans." The official price ceilings have kept many food producers from the open markets, thus marring a more equal distribution of the available supplies. As soon, however, as "black market" prices were legalized, the farmers offered more of their produce for public sale and were satisfied with smaller than "black market" profits, especially as the risk of prosecution and imprisonment was eliminated.

The alleged success of the so-called "Neubacher Patent" is reminiscent of some statements Neubacher made in interviews before and after the occupation of Austria by the Nazis, when he was Mayor of the City of Vienna.

Questioned about prospective economic developments, Dr. Neubacher foresaw Europe economically united under a scheme which combined far-going freedom of trade with planned production—planned and organized by Germany as the leading industrial power of the continent. Vienna he saw as the link between West and East grown doubly important through its incorporation in the Third Reich.

The only point in his prophecy which has been fulfilled up to the present is the increase in the area of Vienna. By incorporating a number of outlying districts it was increased from 107 to 471 square miles, while the population rose from 1,872,355 to 2,086,483, that is, by 11½ per cent. At present because of the influx of Germans from bombed areas and of foreign workers, the total population is placed at more than 2,500,000.

Dr. Neubacher started his career as a politicain with socialist leanings and won repute by his housing and settlement schemes. But when it became clear that no European power would stop Hitler and that National Socialism would be established in Austria, he joined the Nazi movement, at that time still illegal. He was imprisoned several times.

Dr. Neubacher resigned as Mayor of Vienna after the outbreak of the war, since his interests and qualifications were economic rather than political. He was later entrusted, on the recommendation of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, with trade missions to Turkey and given special powers for dealing with problems with war economy in the Balkan states, particularly for stepping up output and organizing the exchange of goods.

Wallace Record Endorsed By Colorado Democrats

DENVER, Colo., June 26 (AP)—The Colorado Democratic Convention June 24 voted to endorse the record of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

The action came shortly after the gathering instructed delegates to the National Democratic Convention to use their influence to "persuade" President Roosevelt to become a candidate for a fourth term. The convention named 16 delegates to the National Convention, having a total of 12 votes.

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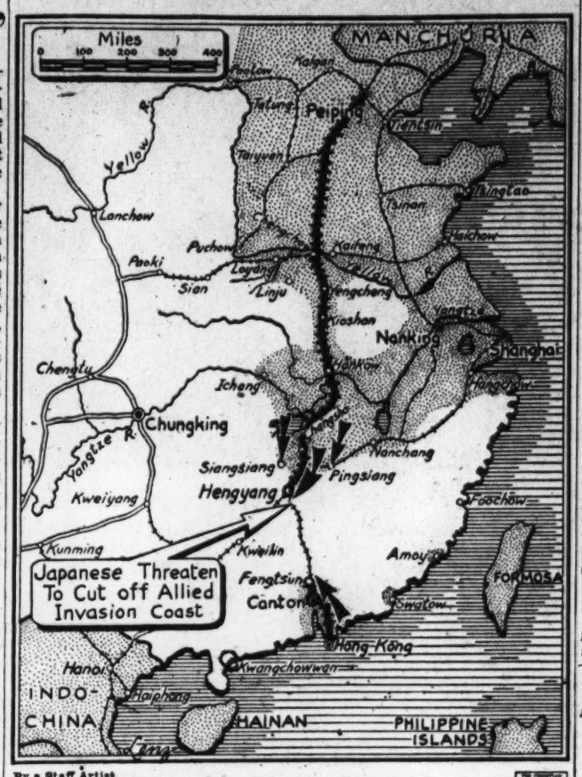

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Drive Threatens Allied Far Eastern Base

Arrows indicate points at which Japanese pushing southward threaten to cut the last remaining 200 miles of the Peiping-Canton railway, on which the Allies depend for their invasion coast.

Latest reports on Japanese drive in China: Pages 1 and 6

British Praise American Valor. Call Cherbourg a Great Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 26 — Britain is paying high tribute to American troops for their fighting skill and valor in the great Cherbourg Victory.

A few suggestions were made some days ago that the Americans were getting too much credit. The answer that the British press gives to such suggestions is seen in the big new hand given the Cherbourg victors today and over the week end.

Today's leading editorial in the Times of London says that while "Every section of the Allied forces has made its contribution, the most immediate credit is the due of the gallant American troops who have driven a path up to some of the most formidable prepared positions in Europe and smashed their way into Cherbourg with unsurpassable dash and valor."

Yesterday's Sunday Express stressed that men of the British Army stint no praise of America's fighting men. The Americans have proved themselves anew, says the Sunday Express, "to be a race of great fighters in the very front rank of men at arms."

That's the special keynote of comment here in Britain. As American heavy bombers stream out over the English Channel to blast the bases of robot planes now attacking Southern England, as British and Canadians hold the main weight of German armor at Tilly and Caen, there's little attempt at invidious comparisons of who's doing the biggest job. Fighting in the whole European theater is getting too fierce for such diversions.

More Than 100 Ships Repaired By Mr. Fixit at Allied Base

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland. Delayed (AP)—In back of the invasion forces massed in Britain are the U. S. naval repair yard here and Lieut. Commander David H. Conklin, of Ogden, Utah, called the "Miracle man of Londonderry" because of his hurry-up, efficient methods of repairing Allied ships after they have been damaged by battle and storm.

This base was prewar-built by American firms. Civilian workers, hiding their movements with military secrecy, filtered into Derry and did a good job.

As amphibious warfare gained its momentum with the attacks on Northern Africa, Sicily, and Italy the base took on more importance. Ships of all types began to limp their way into Derry to be made new again and Commander Conklin and his lads—all operating under Commodore C. C. Baughman, the base commanding officer—pitched in.

In 11 months of 1943 over 100 ships were repaired and refitted. Since the base opened hundreds of types of vessels have been to see the naval fixers in Derry.

Commander Conklin and his boys do every conceivable type of work. They even have a watch repair shop and they can restore old or defective torpedoes. Recently the base was called on to convert some American tugs into minesweepers.

They recently amazed British and Canadian officials by refitting a Canadian corvette in five weeks, a job that takes six months in a Canadian port.

Barges Go to War

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 26—The invasion of France was supported by "thousands of little ships which braved both enemy attacks and treacherous weather," and to keep them going old Thames barges are serving as repair shops along the beachhead, handling 25 of them daily, a British Broadcasting Corporation correspondent reported today.

While the fighting ships and first waves of men were assaulting the French beaches, two slow-moving convoys of hundreds of barges and smaller craft were setting out from British ports. They were the ferry fleet. They struggled on through the choppy seas at a painful three knots, a sitting target all the way. They were shelled by German trawlers at night, bombed and machine-gunned by day.

A number of Thames barges now form the floating workshops of the ferry fleet. LBER they call them,—landing barge emergency repairs,—and under the supervision of an engineer lieutenant, they are each repairing craft at a rate of 25 a day.

"In the deep holds of the barges there are complete machine shops with lathes and welding plant. There were carpentry benches, lockers full of spare parts, and in the stern a smithy's forge, complete with furnace and anvil.

It is unspectacular and monotonous work. But without these craft, and their maids of all work who repair, supply or feed and keep them afloat, this whole great exploit could not have been undertaken.

Zonta International Elects

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—Jessie Ekins of St. Catharines, Ont., was elected June 24 as President of Zonta International, business and professional women's organization. She succeeds J. Winifred Hughes, Syracuse, N. Y.

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British Agree on Revolutionary Job Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 26—The House of Commons in debate has shown an all-party determination to take a revolutionary economic step against unemployment, and one which will have most far-reaching effects on American thinking by the example which it sets.

The British move finally accepts governmental responsibility for ironing out business, forestalling depressions, and taking just those sweeping collectivized measures which are being reprobated as Government intervention in the United States.

The Commons debate shows a general recognition of the revolutionary step being taken. Britain will emerge from the war perhaps halfway between the economy of the private initiative of America and the supercollectivized Russian economy. The three-day debate in Commons which ended on June 23 puts the seal of all-party approval on a White Paper that is one of the most far-reaching social documents in the history of the Churchill coalition Government.

Classic Controversy

To begin with, it means stronger governmental control of business after the war. The controls of rationing in some measure must be continued. This is accepted as a requisite in keeping the postwar economy on an even keel.

The British Legislature also makes known its views on the classic economic controversy which divided Mr. Herbert Hoover from President Roosevelt in the 1929 crash. Mr. Hoover argued at the onset, it will be remembered, that industrial depression must be met by cuts in public expenditures and economies in all directions.

The Churchill coalition, predominantly Conservative, now repudiates this; just the reverse action becomes a definite part of the future British program. At the threat of a slump, the Government immediately will embark on greater Government spending, and relax unemployment insurance charges on the nation's workers so as to increase the total spending power.

Goal of Economic Balance

Under Government leadership, in brief, local, national and business expenditures will be geared to so increase or decrease as to seek an economic balance. Public works will be tossed in to make employment. A high economic staff command is to be set up.

Taking another step that is a blow to conservative, orthodox American philosophy, Britain proposes what amounts to a double budget, in other words, a budget that not necessarily balances from year to year, but rather, over the period of the whole business cycle.

All of these proposals, it is needless to say, have been resisted individually and collectively by advocates of individual enterprise in the United States, particularly opponents of the so-called Roosevelt philosophy.

An amazing thing here is the unanimity on all sides shown toward acceptance of the new approach. The conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Anderson, has stated that the White Paper "did, in fact, represent a fundamental change of outlook," which he advocates.

Industry Prepared

A House of Commons spokesman of British big business states, "Industry in general is prepared to give the proposals wide support." Sir John, however, argues that the program does not take sides in the controversy between private enterprise and public ownership.

The gulf between current British and United States thinking becomes evident in this debate. The course now charted by Britain goes beyond anything President Roosevelt has advocated, though substantially the same as recommendations the Resources Planning Board denounced and which were ultimately scrapped by the American Senate.

British leaders obviously feel that the postwar emergency requires strong action. Above all, they have confidence in national unity and discipline only through which such projected collectivism has hope of success.

British Relax Road-Sign Ban

By the Associated Press

London, June 26

The British Government has relaxed restrictions imposed when invasion threatened the British Isles in 1940 and permitted the display of printed signs indicating place names throughout the United Kingdom.

The order—which does not affect blackout regulations—applies to unlighted signs with lettering not exceeding six inches in height and which is not visible from the air. Road signs already are being erected in parts of the country.

Previous restrictions banned signs indicating the name, location, direction or distance of any town or place.

British Demand Information About German Robot Bombs

Continued from Page 1

versions of the effects of the robot attacks.

Authorities are admitted to have had difficulties in dealing with the problem. If more detailed casualties and damage figures were issued now, this might set a precedent for unforeseen eventualities later.

More Information Asked

On the other hand, it is felt that more information could be given on the subject which is uppermost in the thoughts of a large percentage of the people of Southern England.

Newspaper writers here are underlining that the present attack is on this nation's morale. It is likened to the German screaming bomb of earlier war days.

But Mr. John Gordon, Editor of the Sunday Express, asks "Aren't we rather helping the enemy by all this secrecy?"

He contends that "when facts are not common knowledge you may be sure someone will invent 'facts' of his own. You cannot stop the gossiper except by telling the truth as fully and as quickly as you can. I think we would allay the anxiety of a good many people both in and out of Southern England if we faced the situation and told frankly every day just how many people were being killed and what little damage was being done."

Irksome Censorship

This may be too much to expect. But it is an irksome censorship restriction, for instance, that one still cannot intimate whether or not one or more robots have fallen on London. Londoners find that just a bit hard to swallow.

Since the robot generally is recognized as primarily an anti-morale weapon and not of high military importance, then it is asked, "Why not have more facts of damage and casualties especially since those facts always are less frightening than the incidents themselves."

Friends of mine have been within 50 yards from exploding casualties around them, but though they were peppered with glass they say the explosion did not seem as loud as it does a quarter of a mile away.

Southern England over the week end had two all-day lulls from attack of 12 hours and 15 hours. This helped many persons to catch up on their sleep and duty-weary wardens.

Meanwhile, the robot continues to be probably the biggest single phenomenon of the war. There just doesn't seem to be any clear pattern of how people react under this shelling. One supposes this is because most civilians never have been under such shelling before.

'Buzzbombs' Downed

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 26—In its first radiocast to the home audience in Britain, the London Radio disclosed that gunners protecting RAF flying fields "have joined in the battle against the flying bombs."

"They have been firing at these missiles from gun sites protecting airfields in the south of England," said the radiocast, "and already they have brought several of them down before they could get to built-up areas."

Britons Dodging Flying Bombs Dream of Holidays to Come

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 26—Some residents of Southern England, who in happier years would be packing for their annual seaside vacation, now are packing blankets and pillows each night and going to shelters to be safe from "flying bombs."

But they still talk about holidays. In one shelter I visited recently girl factory workers, with their hair swathed in the bright scarves they might have worn on Brighton Beach, sat on bunks sipping hot cocoa and talking about peacetime holidays before they retired for the night.

One family that formerly went on day trips down the river read in a newspaper that the Thames barges now are floating amid hundreds of invasion craft off the Normandy shore. These craft are part of the British Navy's repair outfit refloating stranded and damaged vessels.

The ministry in charge of town and country planning also is thinking in terms of postwar vacations for these folk. It has drawn up a scheme for national parks which was placed before the various ministries over the week end. It proposes that each park should cover thousands of acres where holiday makers can ramble at will. Much of the land earmarked is moorland or mountain land including parts of Devon, the lake district and Snowdonia. Hostels and camping grounds are to be provided at moderate charges to make the parks self-supporting

Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of Town and Country Planning, says his Ministry is "hard at work" making plans for preserving or restoring footpaths and commons and conserving wild life.

Parents whose children never have seen the sea are interested to read that a Cambridge geographer is making a complete survey of the coast, listing places which can be preserved a[illegible] proved as holiday and [illegible]ters.

Sweden Sees Grave Problems

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Premier Per Albin Hansson of Sweden said June 24 in a radio address that while the fighting in the west was "relatively far away," its repercussions were felt in Scandinavia and "both belligerents are considering active measures in this part of the world also."

Mr. Hansson, whose address was radiocast by the Swedish Radio and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said "We are conscious of the fact that we may have to face grave problems, an indication of which is the strengthening of our military preparedness."

The Swedish leader said his country was concerned with Finland's fate and that he was hopeful of a settlement.

"Swedish public opinion and the Government have not been able to remain indifferent when events in Finland have taken a fateful turn. It has always been clear that it has been up to Finland herself to make her own decisions without uncalled-for intervention. . . .

"But Finnish requests for assistance and support in serious situations have always evoked the Swedish will to assist. It is obvious that the possibility of such situations has been discussed and the view of the Swedish Government has been conveyed.

"I cannot make any public announcement of the present situation. Sweden's interest in an independent Finland is undiminished and I hope there is still a possibiilty for a settlement that leaves open the prospect of a future free Finland on good relations with her great neighbor in the east."

Eisenhower Lauds Green For Labor's Part in War

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, announced June 21 the receipt of a cablegram from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, thanking him for his support "of the great effort to destroy the forces of oppression that have been trying to subjugate the world."

Replying to a message Mr. Green sent soon after General Eisenhower's forces crossed the English Channel, the Supreme Commander said, "Your determination to continue maximum production without strikes will hearten every member of the armed services."

Sergeant Boosts Civilian Morale

DENVER, Colo., June 26 (AP)—"How do you spend your dough, Joe?" was the roving reporter's question of the week for the "Fort Logan News and Views."

Sergeant Dudley Sargent, Dallas, Texas, was not at a loss for an answer. Said he: "I spend the greater portion of my monthly income maintaining civilian morale."

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Captured Nazis 'Had Enough' —Old Pompous Pride Deflated

By Sydney Skilton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In general, reports from the front and from prison camps have indicated that Nazi prisoners of war are still defiant and still firmly convinced of German superiority. Mr. Skilton found quite a different spirit, however, among a group of captured Germans with whom he traveled recently on a troop transport.

A MEDITERRANEAN PORT. Delayed.—There was not the slightest evidence of master race about the long and continuous file of bedraggled, war-weary Germans who marched up the gangway to our troop transport.

They were part of the prisoners captured in the latest advance by the United States Army in Italy, but gone were the arrogance and pompous pride so prevalent in earlier captures of Hitler's soldiers. It seemed obvious that these troops had had enough.

For about an hour, they filed on to the ship which was to transport them many miles from any active theater of operations. They carried their total possessions, in many cases only a newly issued American mess kit. Some were clothed in remnants of what was once a proud gray-green uniform, while the more fortunate were fitted in United States Army fatigue dress with "P. W." painted conspicuously on the back and legs. Their boots, the strong hobnailed but heavy type, were generally in good condition.

There were typical blue-eyed Prussians; some very young men, too young even to shave; some old men, old enough to have recollections of Bismarck; some who had passed from childhood to manhood during the Nazi regime; some with Western Europe and "Afrika" insignas; some Bavarians; some Austrians, and, in fact, specimens and representatives of all kinds and types of what we are told constitutes the Reich.

There was not the slightest indication that these men had any fear of their own U-boats. On the contrary, had it not been for the clothing they wore, an observer would have concluded these prisoners were enjoying a Mediterrean cruise. They leaned on the rails watching other ships of the convoy or laughed and chatted gaily as they basked in the sunshine.

A former waiter in one of Vienna's largest hotels, who had a job as an interpreter, was firmly convinced that if the Germans lost this war, the Allies would garrison Berlin and similar cities with Negro troops. This Nazi propaganda followed successes of Negro troops in certain sectors, and the German soldiers were terrified that such "vicious and ferocious warriors" should ever get through to their people at home. Such an intimidation made them fight on, but now, the Austrian shrugged, "the black mans, they come, and we are here."

The truth of the Russian campaign also has been prevented from reaching these prisoners. When shown on a map that the Red Army had penetrated into Romania and Czechoslovakia, the interpreter shook his head and pointed to Kiev to indicate that the German Army was fighting an offensive battle in that area. He would not be convinced otherwise, nor hear of the devastating raids on the cities under Nazi dominance.

Allied food shortage was a Goebbels bubble easily and readily exploded as prisoners passed into American hands and saw more bread than they have seen for years—and white at that. It clearly was a sheer luxury for them to eat it, and when those who required hospitalization were fed, they were provided with a diet they have not seen or sampled since Hitler started putting guns before butter.

Due to undernourishment, there were quite a number of cases requiring hospitalization. Every one of these received the utmost attention. It was most illuminating to find that one of the medical officers on board was a Jew. Although this plainly was obvious, not one patient refused treatment from him. All of them, where possible, stood to attention when speaking to him and voluntarily saluted when dismissed.

'Boogie-Woogie' by Norwegian! Crowd in England Liked It

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, June 22, Delayed, (AP)—Diners in a faded little English hotel applauded politely as a four-piece orchestra wound up for the evening with a rusty flourish.

The crowd began filing out and a tall, blond young man with two stars on the lapel of his Royal Norwegian Air Force uniform sat down at the piano and began rippling his fingers effortlessly across the keys.

His music had the rhythm of American boogie-woogie. Scraping of chairs stopped as he slipped from "St. Louis Blues" into "Chattanooga Choo-Choo" and then into some ecstatic pattern of beats that made those still in the grill room move their feet as though they were being tickled.

Soon the piano was surrounded by young American and British officers and girls. They kept him there until almost morning and between tunes he poured out everything from Schubert's "Serenade" to "Pistol Packin' Mama."

Lived on Long Island

This talented young Norwegian Spitfire pilot explained how his fingers came to know their way around, American jazz as well as how to spin down a Nazi flier in flames.

"I am Lieutenant Thor ——," he said. "I can't give you my last name because it wouldn't help my people still in Norway. I am 21½ now and have been flying since 1940.

"I learned piano at the age of 6 in Norway and it is just a hobby. I went to America when I was 16 and studied on Long Island. That's where I learned to speak English and to like American jazz. We are very keen on American music and dancing in Norway. I like swing and boogie-woogie. So do 80 per cent of the Norwegians of my age.

"I was here when the war broke out and joined up with the British Army and fought for two months in Norway. I came back with them, joined the Royal Norwegian Air Force and got my training in Canada."

A young officer with a girl by his side leaned across the piano and said: "Don't you know there's a war on? Turn on more of your boogie-woogie."

Thor laughed and switched from a waltz to a tune with more pace.

"I am just ending a six month's rest on the ground,' he said. "That's too much, if you want to keep your hand in, although we get practice by instructing. I have been on more than 100 missions, but there are a lot of Norwegians who have been out more than 180 times.

"Altogether we've shot down about 160 Nazi planes. I have only three confirmed myself. We have dropped on Germany more than three times the tonnage of bombs the Nazis have dropped on our country. We are giving it back to them with interest.

"After the Poles, we are the second largest refugee air force and buy planes with the money earned by our own merchant navy.

Japan Must Be Defeated

"Most of our fliers are students and very patriotic. They escaped Norway and came here to fight, but want to get it over so they can resume civilian life. None wants to take up war for a living, but I'd like to fight against the Japs when this thing's finished.

"We Norwegians realize that we can't be a free nation after the war without Anglo-American support. We hope it will continue after the war."

Thor grinned as he recalled how the first United States Major he met saw the two stars on his lapel and mistook him for a Major General.

They were at a cafe, Thor said, and the Major kept addressing him as sir. Finally, the Major asked: "Sir, aren't you young to be a Major General?"

"He was relieved when I told him I was only a Lieutenant, Thor said.

Cree Indians in Manitoba Area Taught to Use Varied Foods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 26—Food in greater variety and quantity is now regularly reaching undernourished Cree Indians in Northern Manitoba, as the result of a two-year experiment.

An expedition visiting the area this spring reported that the effect of the improvement in diet was clearly shown. It is believed incidentally that the findings of the committee may prove of value to officials of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

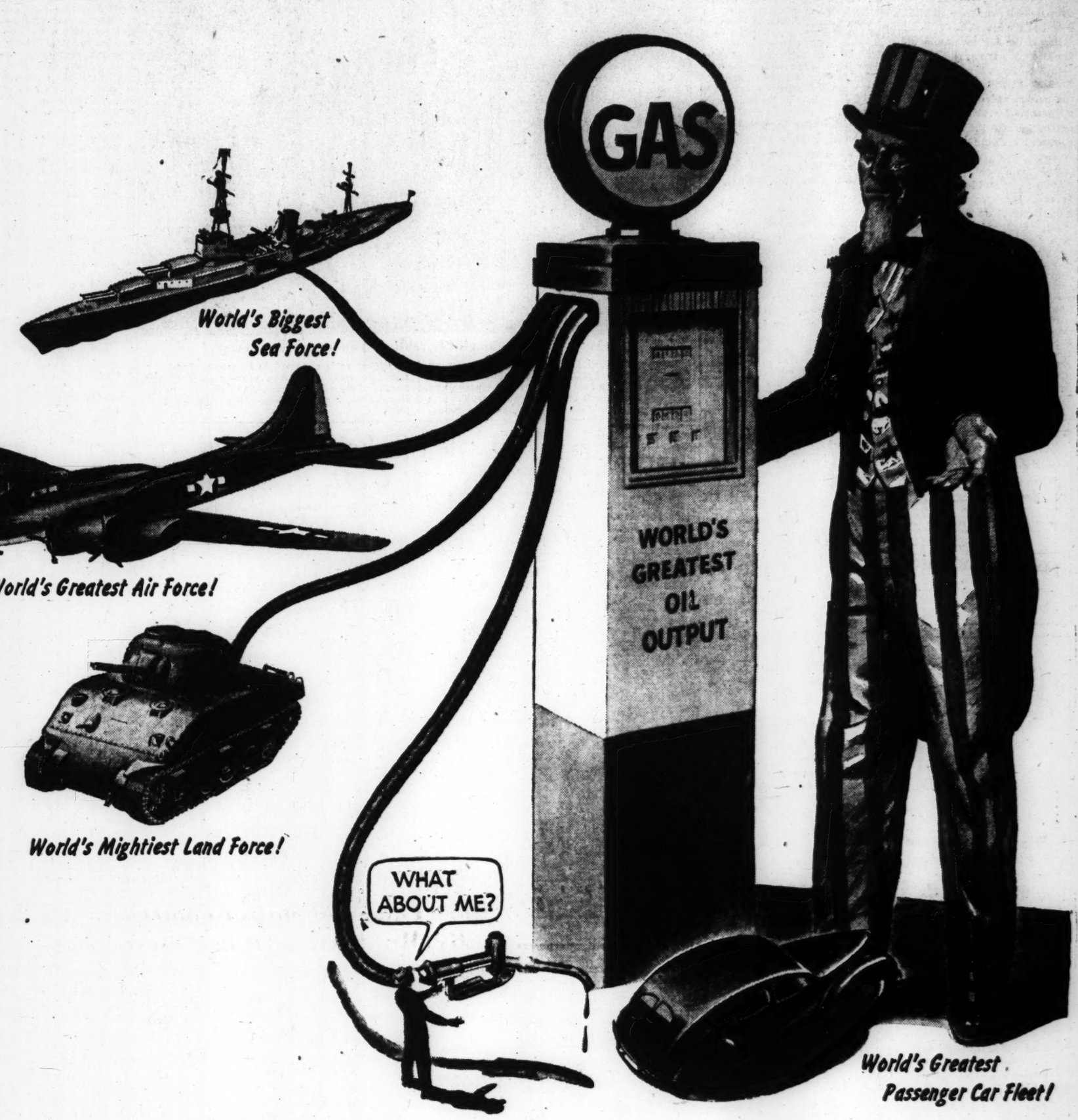
The first expedition was organized two years ago by the Indian Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources and supported by the Milbank Memorial Fund of New York City, the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Government of the Province of Manitoba.

They found that the mode of life of this particular tribe of Crees was similar to that of most "bush" Indians in this country. They lived in shacks and tents set up in clearings in the woods. Their occupation was hunting, trapping, and fishing. Their diet consisted mainly of bannocks made of white flour, and tea with fish and game when they could get them.

There was no such thing as a "root house" in any of their clearings. The winter is long and bitter in this area, and there isn't enough to eat unless game is abundant. In earlier days the caribou used to migrate as far south as Lake Winnipeg, but in recent years it is never seen in this district.

A program of education is being prepared for practically all the bush Indians, that is, for those who prefer to hold to the primitive mode of life, avoiding all close contact with the white man. They will be educated to keep goat herds and raise cattle, to till some land for vegetables and to keep root houses.

To the children attending the Indian schools a variety of food is given at meals and they are instructed in nutrition values. A special bannock is provided for the children which contains a large proportion of raw pulped carrots. It had a strange taste to the children at first, but apparently they are getting to like it.



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2. Get into a ride-sharing club and stick to it.
3. Endorse all your gas coupons now.
4. Don't take extra gas or coupons from anyone.

YOU CAN HELP KILL THE BLACK MARKET!

The black market does not MAKE gasoline. It STEALS gas—currently some 2,500,000 gallons a day—from the essential home front supply left after military needs. It works chiefly with counterfeit coupons, peddled by the same gangs who deal in prostitution, bootleg liquor, dope, and other rackets. Many have been caught. More will be. But, without customers, the black gas racket would die overnight, making more gas available for regular rationing. *Don't take extra gas or coupons from anyone!*

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GASOLINE POWERS THE ATTACK—DON'T WASTE A DROP!

Dewey Landslide Forecast As G.O.P. Convention Opens

Continued from Page 1

dential prize than Wendell Willkie—and to the same effect.

But if the Dewey people want Governor Warren as running mate—to team up in a nicely balanced East-West ticket and to help carry the needed and doubtful State of California—Mr. Warren will be nominated with the speed of 1,000 delegates dividing a dish of ice cream.

And Mr. Warren will accept, despite the fact that he doesn't want to run. It's been no pose with him. He wants to remain as Governor of California but he is strictly a party man and will do the party's bidding.

And so, as routine business went forward without a contest in a carload in this huge stadium, it seemed certain that for the first time since 1904 two New Yorkers will be the opposing Presidential nominees of the major parties. Forty years ago it was one full-term Theodore Roosevelt versus Alton B. Parker. And this fall who doubts that it will be three-term Franklin Roosevelt versus Thomas Dewey?

Mr. Dewey will have to come out of his fox hole and within range of the enemy fire.

Except for a little oral barrage, it's about over here, but the real shooting hasn't begun.

Today's business was quickly dispatched, and the convention which was to last until June 30, and later shortened to June 29, now may come to its appointed end June 28.

Convention in Action

Meanwhile the convention, almost while we found our seat:

Listened to a graceful address of welcome by Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois.

Placed Governor Warren as Temporary Chairman.

Confirmed the appointment of the committees which have been in session for the past several days.

Heard with some satisfaction that its platform would carry the Republican Party farther along the road to effective internationalism than it heretofore has traveled, but nowhere nearly so far as many of the G. O. P.'s leading collaborationists believe is essential both to win the peace and win the election.

Realized with some dismay that a 10-round, finish fight is still in progress in its Postwar Trade Committee between the powerful high-tariff traditionalists, led by Joseph Grundy and Senator Albert W. Hawkes, and the low-tariff interlopers, led by the lately recruited leader, former Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas.

Even while these fast-moving, side-line proceedings were being run off, reports of the mounting tide of Dewey strength were coming in, and by the time the Albany band wagon makes a couple of turns around the stadium, it wouldn't be surprising to find Governor Bricker himself reaching up to get on.

Actually a half dozen brotherly—and not so brotherly—conferences have been held with Governor Bricker to persuade him to be big—as they call it—and stand up before the convention and say how glad he is to make it unanimous, without even a vote. It may, or it may not, work out that way. But it won't make any difference.

Question Settled

The difference—the difference between not enough delegates to be nominated and more than are needed—was settled beyond cavil today—and why, as Joe Martin might ask, would a reluctant Brickerite or a still-visible Stassen man want to cavil with 800 or 900 or more cheering Dewey delegates?

Even the big states aren't cavilling; they're caucusing instead. Illinois has 59 delegates and 53 of them are for Mr. Dewey. Pennsylvania has 70 votes and 70 of them are for Mr. Dewey. New Jersey has 35 votes and 34 of them are for Mr. Dewey. California has 50 delegates so there are 50 more for Mr. Dewey.

Not to say anything of New York's tidy 93, now solid for its Governor.

And there's New England, not easily swayed by the rushing waters of the political tide, but deliberately—and frankly not a little reluctantly now ready to cast in its six-state bloc of 92 votes for the winner.

The Republicans from Kentucky, Texas, Florida, and other southern states which will vote Democratic in November are eager to vote for Mr. Dewey this week.

It's all over but the counting, and they have just installed an automatic tabulating machine, to make the counting as fast as possible—and as accurate.

Spangler Speaks

Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Chairman who called the first session of the convention to order this morning, reflected the war mood of the delegates in his remarks.

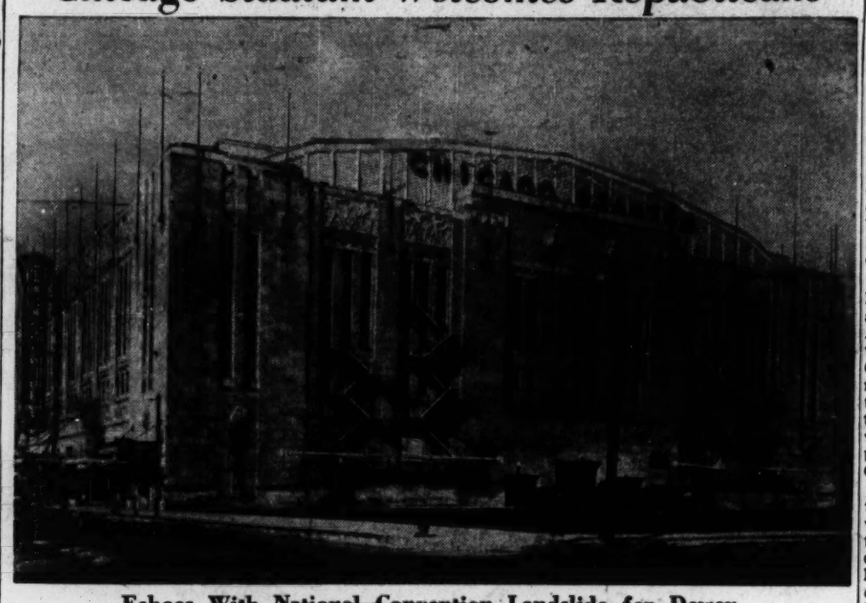
"It would be a happy thing," he said, "if in times of crisis such as this we did not have to give consideration to political matters. But the processes of government by the people cannot be suspended.

"Our political procedures must go on continuously, lest we lose the very institutions for which we fight today. It is even more important that the will of the people be expressed in time of national peril than in times of peace. It is under these grave circumstances that the Republican Party meets this week."

Billions in Bolivian Gold

In more than two centuries of Spanish rule (1540 to 1750), Bolivian mines produced gold valued at $2,000,000,000.

Chicago Stadium Welcomes Republicans



Echoes With National Convention Landslide for Dewey

Scene of the 1944 Convention opened today by the Republican Party, Chicago Stadium heard welcome addresses by officials, but the prevailing tone was a crescendo for nominating Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York for President. The imposing structure is expected to be scene of another landslide nomination, the naming of President Roosevelt for a fourth term next month, when the Democratic National Convention will be held here.

Women Take Front Seat At G. O. P. Convention

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 26 — Women are taking a front seat at the Republican National Convention opening here today.

Promising that women may cast 60 per cent of the votes in this year's Presidential election, Republican women not only fixed it so they will have a big hand in selecting Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as their party's color bearer, but are playing an unprecedented part in drawing up their Party's platform.

Women reporters normally have covered women at political conventions, but when Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut gave a preview of her convention speech, scheduled for the night of June 27 at a press conference, June 25, men reporters practically took it off the women's hands and pronounced the fragile lawmaker "a good sport."

Two women who are taking an especially important part in convention proceedings because of their proximity to Governor Dewey are gray-haired Miss Mary Donlon, Industrial Commissioner of New York, who is Vice-Chairman of the Platform-Drafting Committee, and Miss Jane Todd, soft-spoken New York Assemblywoman, who professes not to know whether she will head the women's division of the Dewey campaign.

Hogan Next Door

Close to the Deweys, also, is Mrs. Carl T. Hogan, their next door neighbor in Pawling, N. Y., whose husband knew Governor Dewey at the University of Michigan. The Deweys were married the day the Hogans' first child was born. Mrs. Hogan has worked politically for Governor Dewey and in the 1940 and 1942 campaigns traveled with Mrs. Dewey. She promised that Mrs. Dewey would appear in Chicago later in the week if her husband were nominated.

To women reporters who have covered Mrs. Roosevelt's activities the past 12 years, she exclaimed, "I'm afraid you won't find her much like Mrs. Roosevelt. She sticks closer to home. After all, she has two boys, 8 and 11, to take care of."

Mrs. Earl Warren, wife of the California governor, most prominently mentioned for the Vice-Presidential nomination, is already in Chicago, with her daughter, Virginia, but has refused to give press interviews until further developments.

Most disconsolate woman at the convention is Mrs. Grace Reynolds of Indiana, who earlier this year headed the women's part of Wendell L. Willkie's campaign.

"So many people," she confided, "have come to me and said, 'Why did you let him withdraw?' But I tell them I had nothing to do with it."

Women Not a 'Bloc'

As Vice-Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Miss Donlon explained that women are not operating as a "bloc" to get certain declarations into the platform, but," she added, "we are having a great deal of influence. Everybody is listening to us."

Of all the platform plans that have been submitted, the ones considered most likely to be found in the final document are the international-co-operation programs of the National League of Women Voters and the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the "postwar-employment-of-women" plank, sponsored by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the National Women's Trade Union League, and several other groups.

The latter, similar to a law recently sponsored by Miss Todd and signed by Governor Dewey in New York, reads:

"Job opportunities in the postwar world must be open to men and women alike without discrimination in rate of pay because of sex. Merit, regardless of sex, should be the basis of employment. Jobs should be filled by those best qualified by ability, training and experience, with due consideration given to men and women of our armed services."

The General Federation this year has added its support to that of the National Woman's Party for the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which made its first appearance in the Republican platform in 1940.

Records released by Miss Marion Martin, Director of the Republican National Committee's Women's Division, showed that there were 372 women delegates and alternates—a gain of 63 over the 1940 figure. This time there are 102 delegates, which means that about one tenth of the votes cast for the nominee will be from women.

This is the first year Republican women have had equal representation on the Resolutions Committee.

Mrs. Luce, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Resolutions Committee, told the press that no international organization could survive without a Germany "for two or three generations." Women who have been taking their new prestige seriously buzzed around uneasily when the Dewey managers, opening their headquarters here yesterday, produced 12 professional models and took their pictures amid Dewey banners, stuked elephants, and plenty of "glamour" photographs.

Foreign Policy Fight Looms At Republican Convention

Continued from Page 1

been written, and will either be included in the platform or left for sponsorship by the nominee.

It seems obvious that Senator Austin, its highly respected advocate, invests the foreign policy plank with more meaning than do the "former" Republican isolationists who also appear to support it.

"No American, whatever his policies, will dispute that the security organization we are proposing should vest in executive council authority, properly safeguarded, to promptly apply sanctions, civil or military, against conditions threatening war," he said in exposition of the G. O. P. foreign policy.

Senator Arthur Vanderberg of Michigan, who was chairman of the Mackinac Committee which did most to draft the Republican plank, said that he was in substantial agreement with Senator Austin.

"I think I would put it this way," he stated: "If international relations are allowed to deteriorate to the point where recourse to war threatens, it may finally require force, force mobilized in the name of organized peace, to stop it. Now the business of an international organization, of course primarily, is to provide the constant instrumentality short of war which will prevent or discourage this deterioration.

Use of Force

"The real difference between the two appears to be that Senator Austin favors the automatic use, if necessary, of force as a function of the world organization while Senator Vandenberg favors the use of force without any commitment that force will be used until the time comes.

It is this vanguardness on the part of the plank on this vital point which caused Governor Edge to threaten a floor debate at the convention itself.

"I'm worried about the platform. I'm a definite internationalist. I had a talk with Senator Austin a little while ago, and I think he agrees with me that we must not promulgate a plank to the people that deals in words that are evasive. Either we take a responsibility to maintain peace or we do not, and all this talk of a peace force is silly. It's better to be a party to preventing war than to be a party to war with all its mass murder.

"We can't escape a very leading position in world affairs. Let's give the candidate we nominate a platform to be proud of. I hope the plank will be satisfactory, and I'm serving notice now that I'm perfectly willing and ready to carry the fight to the floor of the convention. It must be an out and out American plank."

Senator Ball was equally outspoken. Though not a member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, he testified before it, and warned: "If proposed world organization must rely entirely on individual action by individual nations to stop further attempts at aggression, it will copy the greatest single weakness of the League of Nations, which failed to maintain the peace in the 1920's.

"The eventual goal we should strive for is an organized world community doing a self-policing job, not 50 or 60 separate nations pledged to go to war against an aggressor."

From now on, whether the Republican position on foreign policy gets better or worse, will depend largely on the leadership and forthrightness or lack of it—on the part of the Presidential nominee himself.

Tariff Protection

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—Planks calling for an "adequate" protective tariff and for crop control as a measure for dealing with "unmanageable" farm surpluses were approved today by Republican Resolutions subcommittees and turned over to the full Committee.

The Foreign Trade Subcommittee, headed by Former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, the 1936 nominee, suggested a three-point plank embracing:

1. Reciprocal trade agreements only when they are "mutually beneficial" and receive congressional ratification.
2. An "adequate" protective tariff.
3. Maintenance of an international air transportation system, privately owned, and maintenance of adequate air bases abroad for national defense.

The Agriculture Subcommittee's action indorsing modified crop control came as a surprise inasmuch as Republicans have been sharply critical of the control programs of the Roosevelt Administration.

The Subcommittee included this provision after American Farm Bureau Federation leaders insisted that postwar farm programs would fail if there were no means of adjusting production when crop surpluses develop.

D-Day Glider 'Snatch' On Fly Starts Salvage

A FIELD IN NORMANDY, June 23. Delayed (AP)—A C-47 transport sky train swooped over this field, snatched a D-day glider up in the air and towed it back to England today, inaugurating the new Army salvage program for the motorless boxcars.

This is the first time the gliders have been reclaimed on the fly from the combat areas, from anything but prepared landing strips, said Col. Glynne M. Jones of Lafayette, La., 9th Troop Carrier Command officer, adding "we hope to salvage a considerable number of the hundreds that landed during the invasion assault."

"The glider pilots return after such operations now," he said, "and we want to make it complete and bring back the gliders."

Republican Convention Sidelights

By the Convention Staff of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, June 26—Only in the mood and in the few physical details does this feel like a wartime political convention. There is less political parading, oratory is pitched to a more earnest and sober key, and credentials are cardboard instead of metal. They look impressive but, sad to relate, have no trade-in value, except the waste-paper campaign.

Headquarters of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York never had any doubt that their man was in. After it was announced June 19 that the Governor would come to Chicago and accept, if he were nominated, a correspondent called to ask one of the young women attendants if Secretary Paul Lockwood was available. "No," she replied, "but he'll he here with the Governor."

It was always some concern to the Dewey drafters as to how they would get his name into nomination. Since he wasn't an avowed candidate, they were hesitant to have a New York delegate—who obviously would be responsive to Mr. Dewey's wishes — deliver a formal nomination speech they even considered having a friendly state start voting for him. But the outcome is now so certain that the wraps are off. A prominent Midwestern governor is to be chosen to nominate Governor Dewey in the regular way. It probably will be Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa or Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska. As always, they'll nominate "the man who . . ." and end up by acclaiming "the next President of the United States," but that may seem a little premature.

★ ★ ★

Paul W. Ward, member of the Washington Bureau of the Baltimore Sun, was held up in the Stevens Hotel lobby by one of the large and diligent group of young women pinning "Draft Dewey" tags on everybody. Being a perverse young man he whispered: "I'm for Roosevelt." The young woman, a paid worker, smiled and whispered: "Good for you: I am too."

By a strange coincidence, here is the way the story appeared in a leading Chicago morning newspaper which shall be nameless: "One visitor, apparently impervious to glamour, brushed aside a charming tag bearer with the remark that he was a MacArthur man. He was unexpectedly rewarded with a smile and a whispered: 'Good for you. I am too,' from the young lady."

An unexpected visitor at the convention is Mrs. James A. Farley, who has a suite at the Blackstone and box seats at the Stadium. She was quoted as saying she will vote for the Republican nominee, whoever he is. "That is," she told reporters, "if President Roosevelt runs again. I just don't like politics," one paper says she said.

★ ★ ★

Incidentally, the Dewey blondes—professional models—were vigorously rivaled by the Bricker brunettes, who smacked of Hollywood. More than once a comely brunette would be working on one lapel while a dazzling blonde would be at the other. This is 1944 politics.

★ ★ ★

Conventions will be conventions. This year, in spite of early efforts at moderation, there will be brighter lights and more pop lights: 30 of the huge klieg burners, 20 of them 10,000-candlepower each. Pop: Some $100,000 worth bottled on the shelves, plus 500 gallons of orange concentrate, and 50 barrels of root beer.

Can there really be that many writers and photographers in a convention? Looking over the press section he has equipped, Thomas D. Garry, superintendent in charge of Stadium workmen, shakes his hand skeptically. Four years ago it was bad enough—seats for 712 reporters. This time it's even worse, as he sees it. There are reservations for 778 members of the working press.

Then there are another 212 seats for feature writers (presumably non-working press). And that isn't all. Provision has been made to seat 160 radio people, 400 newsreel cameramen, 100 newspaper and magazine photographers.

Where do they all come from, and who is going to read all the stuff they write, listen to all they put on the air, and gaze at all the photographs they take? Mr. Garry's imagination fails him at this point. He suspects some of them are coming just for the show with no great journalistic ambitions. But he keeps telling himself, 'That's not my business. If the Republicans want to give away their space like this, it's up to them." The press, you may be sure, sees the matter in a different light. Just ask any member who wasn't able to get a seat.

★ ★ ★

Busiest person at convention hotel headquarters is likely Mrs. Mollie Barrett, housekeeper of the Stevens Hotel. Her's is the task of keeping 3,000 bedrooms tidy and supplied with clean linen in the face of labor shortages of all kinds. Stopped on her rounds and asked about her problems, Mrs. Barrett replied politely that she had no time for conversation.

"They're checking in like flies," she explained breathlessly as she sped down the corridor.

★ ★ ★

Metal shortages have not prevented the Bricker delegation from supplying delegates with a suitable Bricker emblem to wear in their buttonholes. They have taken the Ohio buckeye (horse chestnut), stencilled the name Bricker in white upon it, have run a red cord through the center, and there you have a campaign button.

Free from critical materials, nature's own product. And it didn't take chemurgy to do it.

★ ★ ★

Choosing music for a convention is a delicate matter, says Arman F. Hand, conductor, who will lead the same American Legion band for both Republican and Democratic conventions. Certain songs are associated with certain candidates and certain sections. Play "Oh Susanna" and you're practically cheering former Gov. Alf Landon, or "Sidewalks of New York" and you might as well shout Al Smith's name. There's political dynamite in a popular ditty, Mr. Hand knows. He is playing safe. He has made up a list of melodies his band is prepared to offer and is leaving it to managers of both conventions to check what they want performed. Strictly a la carte.

This band, which is striking it up for the delegates, is made up of members of the Chicago Board of Trade Post of the American Legion and has won several Legion championships since. Mr. Hand organized it a dozen years ago. Mr. Hand's experience in playing for Presidents precedes the organization of this band. He has played for Teddy Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge at one time or another. Now he's pleased to think he'll add another President or two to his collection. Playing for both major conventions, he can't miss.

★ ★ ★

What with the War Bond drive, humid weather, and the absence of what Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth calls the "bath of hate and fury" which has marked many such previous political gatherings, the Republican convention isn't stirring up too much interest among the folks on the street here. For all the average Chicagoan is concerned, it might be just another "show" over at the Stadium. The big arena is filled for every session, but the lines outside aren't long, and down in the "Loop" and out in the home areas there's surprising little talk about or even knowledge of the event.

A dozen or so persons approached at random on the subject disclosed, for one thing, that even these who know there is a national political convention on—and that was only half of them—aren't sure whether it's Republican or Democratic. One man, apparently a delegate, not only knew all about it but wanted to talk about it. The others were lukewarm to frigid.

How Delegates Stand As Convention Opens

By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 26

At the national convention of the Republican Party opening today, the 1,057 delegate votes, computed unofficially on a basis of those pledged and publicly claimed, tentatively were listed this way with 529 required to nominate:

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York	698
Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio	90
Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota	36
Gov. Simeon S. Willis of Kentucky	22
Gen. Douglas MacArthur	1
Unpledged and unclaimed	210
Total	1,057

Episcopal Pension Fund

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—The Church Pension Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church reported yesterday assets of $37,629,423 as of Dec. 31, 1943, an increase of $1,358,126 in the past year.

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Approved by OPA, WFA and WPB. Paid for by Industry.

Green Charges New Dealers With Army-Navy 'Meddling'

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois today accused the Roosevelt Administration of "political meddling" with Army and Navy heads in conduct of the war and pledged that Republicans, if victorious in November, will give the professional fighting men a free hand.

Welcoming delegates to the Republican national convention, Governor Green denounced "New Dealers" as seeking to remain in power on a "win-the-war" slogan and asserted:

"The winning of the war is uppermost in the mind of every American . . . there is no 'win-the-war' party in America and public opinion has so properly rebuked the attempts of New Dealers to grab that slogan that they have almost completely abandonded it."

He said a Republican triumph this year would "strike dread into the hearts of the enemy."

"They will know," Mr. Green said, "that the Government of this nation has passed into the hands of men determined to cut all the red tape and bureaucratic interference with the trained leaders of the United States Army and Navy. Those officers will have in the conduct of the war the unstinted support of the Republican Administration, free from the political meddling of second-string bureaucrats."

He praised the delegates as "unswayed by the weird pretense that an 'indispensable man' exists," and said they were dedicated to work not only for "the heralded objectives of the Four Freedoms, but resolved to re-establish here in America the 33 freedoms guaranteed to all citizens under the Constitution."

World Council Fund to Help Schools in Europe and Asia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—A world education council, composed of leading American educators and representatives of 12 foreign nations, has been established here to raise money in the United Sttaes to rehabilitate educational facilities in Europe and Asia.

Announcement of the agency was made yesterday, when it was disclosed that an immediate budget of $3,230,000 has been projected for the coming year, with a tentative long-range budget of $6,275,000 recommended by the educators for the next three years.

Known as the World Education Service Council and headed by Dr. Reinhold Schairer of New York University, the organization is sponsored by the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction and will serve as a private agency for the rebuilding of war-devastated schools in areas not served by the Government.

Seven Projects Chosen

A special subcommittee of the Council has selected the following seven educational projects as being the most urgent:

1. International teachers recreation homes. The first of these rest homes for teachers of liberated countries who have suffered at the hands of the Nazis will be established in Switzerland under American leadership.

2. School sponsorships. Advice and contributions of $100 each will be provided between 4,000 and 5,000 schools.

3. Children's emergency recreation centers and country homes. Three thousand schools will be helped to establish facilities for strengthening urban children suffering from the aftermath of invasion and war.

4. Kits for students. Paper, pencils, notebooks and other needed materials will be made up into 150,000 kits, valued at $5 each, from schools of the United States, with their co-operation.

5. Chests for school workshops and gardens. An estimated 5,000 chests for workshop and garden tools would be produced in American schools for sending to needy liberated countries.

6. Book parcels. Students in the United States will be asked to donate books for the schools of countries where texts were destroyed by the Nazis. The Council plans to send abroad 50,000 parcels.

7. Athletic kits. Four thousand kits containing fitness equipment and clothing will be sent abroad the first year.

Aid to Europe First

Europe has been chosen as the first field for the co-operative action, with the same action planned for Asia when the occupied areas are liberated. It is hoped that the undertaking will eventually become a part of a future world education office.

The Council was formed on June 8, 1944, as a permanent private organization with the purpose of promoting, after liberation, close co-operation between the schools, pupils, students, and teachers of freedom-loving nations through the medium of realistic educational projects.

10,000 Civilian Jobs Ready for Veterans

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission is planning to use G. I. Joe's army experience to fit him into a civilian job.

To that end it has compiled a list of 10,000 civilian jobs in which returning army veterans may utilize specialized training received in the service.

A new 500-page volume soon to be placed in U. S. employment offices contains a series of "job families," each listing numerous civilian positions related to military specialties.

One of the factors influencing the preparation of the "aids," War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said, was that many men were inducted immediately out of high school and had no specific occupational training or experience to fit them for civilian-life work. Other veterans, he said, have no desire to return to their prewar occupations, and need guidance in choosing a new civilian job.

THE Aristocrat OF Shoe Polishes

BY WHITTEMORE

Quick Action Promised In G. I. Benefits

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, June 25 promised swift action in putting into effect provisions of the "G. I. Bill of Rights," embodying the Government's vast benefit program for returning servicemen.

Plans for implementing the new legislation, approved last week by President Roosevelt, have been set in motion and "much work already has been accomplished," he reported.

The bill authorizes job insurance, hospitalization, federal loans, schooling, and other benefits.

"Widespread co-operation with existing public and private agencies is our keynote in administration of the education, loan and unemployment benefits provided," General Hines said.

State governors have been asked for lists of approved educational and training facilities to which veterans will be assigned "with the least possible delay," he added.

"In order to guarantee loans as provided, co-operation will have to extend to the banks and lending agencies in all communities," he said. "Machinery of the Federal agencies in making, guaranteeing or insuring loans will be utilized to the greatest extent found practical."

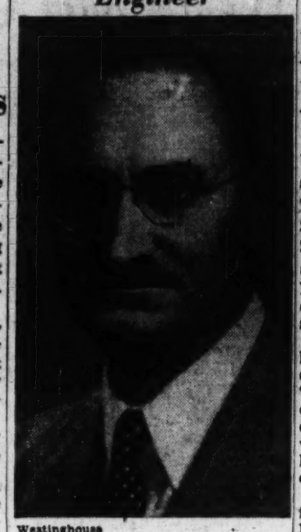
Unemployment allowances will be paid either by state agencies or by railroad retirement board field agencies, while special veterans' employment officers will be assigned in each state to direct job-finding programs in co-operation with Federal and state agencies.

As for hospitalization, General Hines said that as rapidly as service needs permit, hospitals, equipment and supplies will be considered for transfer from the Army and Navy to provide care guaranteed under the Act.

Argentina Is Called Pro-Nazi and Anti-U. S.

DALLAS, Texas, June 26—Byron G. Skelton, Temple, Texas, attorney and former special assistant to the U. S. Ambassador to Argentina, charged the Argentine Government is pro-Nazi pro-Fascist, pro-Axis, anti-United States, anti-British and anti-United Nations.

Engineer



Westinghouse

Charles A. Powel

Elected President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for the year beginning August, 1944.

Engineers Elect Powel to Head Institute Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26—Charles A. Powel, Manager of Headquarters Engineering of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, today was elected President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for the year beginning August, 1944.

The President's badge was presented to Mr. Powel at ceremonies opening the Institute's Summer Technical Meeting to be held for five days through June 30. A former Vice-President and Director of the A. I. E. E. and long noted as a diagnostician of power-plant problems, Mr. Powell will succeed Dr. Nevin E. Funk, Vice-President of the Philadelphia Electric Company.

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Powel told A. I. E. E. members that "one of the major tasks facing the Institute during the coming year will be to aid in the education and eventual re-employment of the men who are released from the armed forces." Born in Rouen, France, the son of Welsh parents, Mr. Powel was educated in London and in Switzerland.

Bricker Declares Radicals Work to Elect Roosevelt

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker told supporters that "radical subversive groups are advocating the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and declared that circumstance alone is sufficient reason for the choice of a Republican President."

The Ohio Governor, candidate for the Republican nomination, asserted "the foremost radical groups in this country," including the Communists and the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee, are out to re-elect Mr. Roosevelt.

Listeners roared with applause as he declared: "I will never consent to a superstate or an international government! I will never consent to any American soldier or sailor or flier being put under the command of any foreign nation."

The Governor said he considered a Republican victory essential for the preservation of two-party government.

He added that the more history that was made at the crossroads and the less that was made in Washington, the better off the American people will be.

Dewey's Progress Thrills Mother— But She Sees 'Tough Job' Ahead of Him

OWOSSO, Mich., June 26 (AP)—A storm made radio reception difficult here last night, so Thomas E. Dewey's mother, Mrs. George M. Dewey, went to bed early in her elm-shaded home on Oliver Street.

She awakened with characteristic bounce, however, when the Associated Press telephoned her that Pennsylvania's delegation to the Republican National Convention had put its 70 votes on the line for her son for the presidential nomination — boosting to more than enough to nominate the total claimed for the New York Governor or actually pledged to him.

"You don't mean it!" she exclaimed. "That (535 delegates) makes a nice little hunk. Of course it isn't over yet. When it is I'll be glad and I'll be sorry. It's a pretty tough job, but what's to be will be.

"But whatever happens, I won't be so awfully happy or so awfully disappointed. I couldn't help being thrilled—it's a great honor, isn't it? But it's a great responsibility, too."

U. S. Prisoner Goods Await Japanese Ship

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP) — Maurice Pate, National Director of the American Red Cross Relief to Prisoners of War Service, said yesterday that $2,500,000 worth of food, packages and medical supplies are standing in Vladivostok, Russia, awaiting a Japanese ship to transport them to American prisoners.

Speaking to 1,000 next-of-kin and friends of American prisoners, Mr. Pate said:

"Perhaps it is because we have kept offering our ships that the Japanese finally agreed a few weeks ago to send a ship to Vladivostok for these supplies. We are now awaiting word of that ship's sailing."

British Print 'Columns' About G. O. P. Convention

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—British newspapers, although limited to an average of four pages because of paper rationing, gave wide play this morning to the Republican Presidential Convention in Chicago, some devoting up to three columns to it. London papers had their own correspondents covering the convention.

A typical headline was the Telegraph's "Mr. Dewey's presidential nomination assured." The Daily Express approached it from this angle: "They're building a special rostrum for Dewey." None carried editorial comment.

HOW CAN I MAKE MY TIRES LAST LONGER ?
SINCLAIR H C GASOLINE
HAVE THEM CHECKED REGULARLY WHERE YOU SEE THIS SIGN !
SINCLAIR
SAVE WEAR WITH SINCLAIR

Willkie Denies Davenport Is His Spokesman

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said that Russell W. Davenport expressed only "his own" views when he asserted in a Hartford, Conn., speech June 23 that he [Davenport] would not support the Republican Party unless convinced by its platform and candidate that it intended to crusade for world freedom.

Commenting on the remarks of his presidential campaign co-ordinator in 1940, Mr. Willkie said: "Mr. Davenport did send a copy of his talk to me, as I assume he did to a good many others. His views, of course, are his own. I keep to myself the privilege of expressing by own views."

In an interview with the Hartford Courant, published June 24, Mr. Davenport told a Courant reporter when asked whether Mr. Willkie knew about his speech here: "Mr. Willkie and I have been close for many years and our views are pretty much the same."

Mr. Davenport was quoted as saying he would not support the Republican Party this year if it gave the presidential nomination to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

"If Tom Dewey is nominated," he said, "I won't support the Republican Party purely on the international issue alone.

"Dewey has wavered in the past and I will not support anyone who wavers on the international issue. The turning point with me so far as Dewey is concerned is his stand against Lend-Lease shortly after it was proposed."

Plea Made for Rights of Small Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMIMENT, Pa., June 26—No nation today can be secure on any basis narrower than that of a world-wide international organization, in the opinion of M. J. Coldwell, member of Parliament and leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation of Canada.

Speaking at the closing session of the 10th Annual Tamiment Social and Economic Conference here yesterday, Mr. Coldwell warned that domination of the peace by the great powers in a military alliance, rather than a world-wide system of security, "will inevitably awaken the distrust of the smaller nations," which have an equal stake in world comity.

"It would be dangerous in the extreme to leave the maintenance of peace to the care of the major powers," he emphasized, describing such a system as "the direct negation of true collective security."

Urges Compromise

He urged a working compromise be effected in the matter of apportionment of voting power between the large states and the small, stressing that it was the small powers, such as Czechoslovakia and the Scandinavian group, who proved to be the stanchest friends of peace, and the firmest foes of Fascist aggression, in the prewar years.

"The international organization in the Moscow declaration must be genuinely democratic in structure," he declared, offering the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as a model for the general security to come.

He held, however, that one or more representatives of the smaller powers should sit with the "Big Four" on the central committee, and added that in subsidiary international bodies, such as a world food commission, voice should be given to nations in proportion to their stake in the specific matter to be dealt with. Thus a "smaller" power, militarily speaking, should be considered a "major" power in regard to trade, if such is the case.

G. T. Corley Smith, British Vice-Consul, New York City, another speaker on the program, outlined the British worker's plans for postwar education, health and housing.

He said the British Government's "white paper" on "employment policy" for the transition period from war to peace calls for active steps to reduce unemployment to a minimum, the continuation of rationing, control of prices and capital and restriction of the production of nonessential goods so long as it interferes with the production of essentials.

In Line With 'Freedoms'

This program, he explained, is in line with the "four decencies" that have been set up in Britain side by side with the "four freedoms," expressing the workers' program for "a decent job at a decent wage, a decent home at a rent he can afford, a decent education for his children, and a decent insurance against misfortune in health, employment, etc."

"A good start has been made on three of the four decencies," he asserted, "with broad plans for education, health, and housing."

He said the white paper proposes that the Government aim at a balanced distribution of industry and labor so as to minimize unemployment and eliminate so-called "depressed areas," and described as "a new approach and a new responsibility" the Government's acceptance of responsibility for taking action at the earliest possible stage to arrest a threatened slump.

In reply to a question as to whether this new policy is to be classified as "free enterprise" or as "collectivism," Mr. Smith said: "I don't think either."

"It means simply that we are determined to abolish mass unemployment," he declared, "and do not intend to have our hands tied by any slogan or abstract theory."

Foreign-Military-Courts Bill Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The Senate passed a bill June 23 to aid the functioning of Foreign Military Courts in the United States.

The bill, which was returned to the House for action on amendments, would apply principally to British courts.

American military authorities would be empowered to arrest culprits on the request of the foreign courts and American courts could order witnesses to appear.

In response to a protest by Senator Chapman Revercomb (R) of West Virginia that the measure as written would lead to confusion, the Senate approved an amendment. It would require that cases be tried promptly in open courts and at places reasonably close to the scene of the offense.

That Priceless Boy of Yours

If you had your choice between your boy coming safely home or your getting a million dollars, we know which you'd take.

You can't measure American boys in dollars. To have the opportunity to bring even one boy home who might otherwise have fallen on a foreign battlefield is a greater privilege and responsibility than the chance to make 1, 2, 10 or $100,000,000.

To save the lives of our boys—that's why we've been working.

We can give you an accounting in dollars for what we did last year, but that is secondary. More important is this accounting in lives.

In terms of American boys, yours and ours, we cannot give you a detailed report. But we know that the hundreds of scientific aviation instruments and controls which Bendix has developed and built have made safer and easier the flight, navigation, and defense of transport and battle planes . . . *that this "Invisible Crew" is helping mightily to bring safely home planes and crews that might otherwise never have returned.*

We know that devices *created and manufactured by Bendix*—for carrying commands, giving alarms, locating targets, and aiming and firing guns on naval and merchant ships have aided vitally in the destruction of enemy vessels . . . have helped to save tons upon tons of Allied supplies *and thousands of precious lives.*

We know that starting, stopping and steering equipment—originated and produced by Bendix—on jeeps, tanks and trucks have helped these vital fighting units to plow straight through to their objectives . . . *have vastly increased the survival chances of their gallant crews.*

We know, too, that Bendix contributions to communications—radio, electronics, and allied fields—have been just as effective in speeding victory . . . *just as helpful in enhancing the powers of our fighting men and saving their lives.*

All this we know, and that is why we have been—and will be until Victory—interested primarily in creating and producing the sinews of war. That is also why we prefer to give you an accounting first of all in terms of what we are doing for your boy.

But figures, too, are revealing, and so we want you to have a financial accounting as well. Here is what we have done with the funds supplied by your purchases of War Bonds and government securities, and your wartime tax payments:

We have pyramided production to thirty times our pre-war level. As a result our payrolls last year totalled more than $198,000,000.

Our gross sales, royalties and other operating income for the same period amounted to $918,753,465 before making refunds to the government amounting to $140,000,000 reflecting efficiencies in manufacturing and our policy of reducing our profit margins as volume increased.

Our accounted profit was $14,722,704

What does this figure mean in terms of per cent? Not 25%—not 10%—but actually 1.79%, or less than 2% of net sales.

In 1943 we increased our deliveries to the Armed Forces by more than $400,000,000, but our increased profit as a result of this added volume was less than two-thirds of 1%.

We're going to have a tough time returning to peacetime operations because we have expanded so greatly. We have no way of knowing what the cost will be. But for the purpose, we set aside out of last year's earnings $7,500,000.

In wartime, we repeat, accounting in dollars is secondary. We pledge to you to continue our all-out effort to bring home that priceless boy of yours.

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The Home Forum

The Rhythm of Order

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CONTRAST to warring nations and a chaotic world, a clearer consciousness is emerging of the rhythmic order of God's universe under the government, protection, and direction of omniscience.

Order springs from the oneness of being: one creator governing His creation in perfect harmony; one divine Mind maintaining its immortal and indestructible ideas, in perfect accord, divinely impelled and directed. Some of the meanings of order, as given in Webster, are: "A condition in which everything is so arranged as to play its proper part; as, '*Order* is Heaven's first law' *Pope*. The fixed arrangement of phenomena;" also, "Conformity to law . . . freedom from disturbance, general tranquillity."

Spiritually considered, rhythm is the concord of being, the ceaseless flow of divine inspiration from Mind to man. It is the uninterrupted, ordered activity of Principle, operating as law, without break, without jar or friction; the sweet accord of spiritual ideas in the symphony of being.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 275), "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is." We must begin with God if we would awaken to our wholeness and perfection in His likeness now and here. Has the path seemed to come to an end for you in frustration, bewilderment, and despair? Then begin with God afresh today, for the long night is spent and the return of dawn is certain with its rejoicing and healing. To walk with God is to find the endless variety and charm of spiritual living, to become conscious of the uninvaded heaven within.

A woman given up by the physicians after years of bondage to so-called incurable diseases turned in her extremity of physical need to Christian Science. As she read in "Unity of Good" by Mrs. Eddy (p. 13), "If God could be conscious of sin, His infinite power would straightway reduce the universe to chaos," a great illumination came to her and even the dark room seemed flooded with light.

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She thought, "But the universe is not in chaos." As the infinite goodness and oneness of God unfolded to her thought, the oppressive earth weights were lifted, and she arose from her bed healed and walked forth in the lightness and buoyancy of Spirit. A swift change indeed, as the discordant phenomena of mortal mind faded before the recognition of the cosmos of Soul. This transformation was in perfect accord with the law of harmony which awaits each one's utilization.

Who does not love the certainty, order, and swift unfoldment of Truth in spiritual realization and demonstration? This is the divine order of heaven revealed on earth. We trace its unison in the harmony of the universe, from the rhythm of the stars in their courses to the symmetry of a snowflake, each a sparkling gem of beauty, serving to remind us of the infinite variety and originality of the true universe, which is the heritage of man.

With spiritual penetration Thomas Carlyle wrote in his essay, "Hero as Poet," "Whatsoever exists has a harmony in the heart of it, or it would not hold together and exist." To discern the divine concord in the heart of things is to know God as Love, to perceive His omnipresence; as the words of a familiar hymn express it (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 134):

Thy hand in all things I behold,
And all things in Thy hand.

Paul's statement (Philippians 2:13), "It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure," is true for every individual. All creation is the co-operative, co-ordinated, coherent self-expression of God. As we apprehend the concordant order of creation, the splendor of it illumines our pathway with the continuous unfoldment of good. Sin has no place there, sickness is healed, vacuums are filled with God's dear love, and perfect adjustment begins to take place in our human affairs.

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There is no outline for man but Mind's flawless outline of perfection. There is no place for chance, accident, collision, or disaster in the realm of reality, for Mind's ideas do not clash and are not destructive. The vague, illusory shadows of imperfection gradually give way before the distinct and vivid appearance of Soul's immaculate and supreme design in operation in our lives.

In the deific continuity of being nothing really has a beginning, an interruption, or an ending. Mrs. Eddy states in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 259), "In this eternal harmony of Science, man is not fallen: he is governed in the same rhythm that the Scripture describes, when 'the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SWEDISH PEASANT GIRL": *A Water Color by Anders Zorn*

ANDERS ZORN (1860-1920) was a world-famous Swedish painter and etcher, who possessed great versatility in both mediums.

While he knew life in the big city, he loved the country. Preferring to live close to nature, he spent a good deal of time in the Province of Dalarne, where he enjoyed portraying the landscape and peasant life. Some of his most beautiful painting depicts market views, peasant dances, peasant musicians. This portrait of a "Swedish Peasant Girl" was executed in water color. It is characteristic of the genial, good-natured likenesses by Zorn.

A Fascinating Place Is the Hayloft

PERHAPS MANY PEOPLE, most farmers included, think of the hayloft as a place to store hay, a fodder reservoir which enables the cattle to survive our vigorous northern winters. So it is. But it seems to me that is only a minor purpose. A more important motive is that it keeps the farmer from starving, too, in more ways than one.

During the long dark blustery days of winter, when field and meadow and wood are covered with snow and ice—placed in cold storage until spring, as it were—I find in the loft a vestige of summer. The fresh redolence of the hay brings to mind warm July days in haying time, fields of waving timothy and clover, meadows dotted with wildflowers, the clear joyous song of meadowlarks, great woolly banks of cumulus clouds rolling up above the western horizon, the breeze softly lisping its way through the tops of the aspens. It may be twenty below outside, but the smells of the hayloft are a pungent reminder that in the cycle of the seasons we are experiencing only a brief rest, and that a few months hence the vista across the countryside will be green and full of life.

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Up the stairs I go of a winter morning, as the cattle in the barn below low expectantly. Down through the chute into the manger I send a forkful of fragrant timothy or alfalfa, almost as green as the day it was cut, though dry and crisp to the touch of the fork. Or perhaps it is a forkful of wild hay I pitch down, garnered from some little wood-encircled meadow whose velvety turf has never been scarred by a plow. Softer and finer in texture than the timothy, I see in its depths the tousled purplish heads of wild bergamot, and I stoop to pick one up, holding it to my face. A strongly aromatic odor, distinctive and refreshing, comes from it, and I remember how they stood in tall purple splendor along the edge of the woodland the day I mowed, waving and bobbing in the wind until the mower passed.

Or it may be the little rose-purple capsules of the wild prairie clover that bob forth as I pull out a forkful from the great pile of hay in the center of the loft. Possessing little fragrance at any time, they express their individuality through their foliage, which is lacy and fairy-like. The dark brown orbs of brown-eyed Susans look up at me too, their yellow lashes in grotesque disarray, with now and then a pale lavender plume of spiked lobelia.

I always enjoy feeding the hay made from the brome grass. The cows like it and milk well on it, but there is an even more cogent reason for handling it. Grown on lowland that is also the favored habitat of the wild mint, it is the most redolent hay in the loft; the clean bitter-sweet odor of the mint filling the loft and barn alike by the time the cattle are all fed.

♪ ♪ ♪

The hayloft is a quiet retreat, but sounds penetrate even to its secluded fastness. Sometimes, the work of feeding the cattle completed, I stretch out on the hay and close my eyes. From the stalls below, I hear the satisfied munching of the cows, while a house sparrow, sitting on top of the large doors through which the hay slings enter, hurls maledictions at me, for to him I am a character out of place and suspicious. If it is a spring day, I hear the chickens outside, the roosters triumphantly crowing their joy at being liberated from the chicken coop, where they have served a term of several months imprisonment. If I remain motionless for some minutes, perhaps a mouse will stir lightly in the hay and, if nothing alarms her, timidly steal out in the open to seek a frugal meal among the chaff and hayseed scattered there.

On rainy summer days, too, the hayloft is a delightful haven for one wishing to make the enforced idleness both pleasant and profitable. For sheer coziness I know of nothing to equal the sound of raindrops on the roof. The clean cool smell of the rain drifts in through the opening above the big doors and I take deep breaths of it as I lie on my back in the hay, looking up at the brown rafters. On one of them a pair of barn swallows have fastened their mud cottage, the interior of which has been decorated with feathers. Gaily twittering, they pass back and forth bringing flies and mosquitoes which they deposit in the little bills within the nest.

From the grove outside emerge the loud confident notes of an oriole who is making a leisurely canvass of the rain-drenched tree-tops for worms and insects. On padded feet, a cat quietly makes a tour of the loft looking for mice, softly interrogates me as to my presence there, then carefully chooses a place in the hay, curls up and goes to sleep. Now and then the drone of a wasp reaches me from dim heights where he wanders aimlessly in erratic indecision, searching for who knows what?

♪ ♪ ♪

A fascinating place is the hayloft, a refuge where peace and contentment are found in full measure, a sanctuary of the quiet way of life. A fine place to rest, to gain a new perspective, and to renew one's strength after too strenuous a joust with a strife-torn and avaricious world. Here are values to be had simply for the taking, "without money and without price." May the day, predicted by Henry Ford, when lofts are no longer filled and cattle no more needed by man be long in coming.

B. B.

Not a Pioneer by Nature

IN THE SPRING OF 1843, the son of a Swedish gentleman, with his flaxen-haired wife beside him, walked the seventy miles from the steamboat landing in Milwaukee to the new Norse settlement at Lake Koshkonong. They took a forty-acre claim of prairie, later adding forty acres of forest, and built their two-room cabin of logs. On the walls of that hut in the wilderness the young settler hung many delicate water colors of the birds and flowers of Sweden, which he had painted in his student years at Uppsala. Then he hitched his ox to a plow and began to break his acres.

He was not a pioneer by nature, not that kind of pioneer. "When I came here I did not understand anything about farming, or how to handle an ax or a plow and in such a country as this." He farmed for a living, but his heart was in science; his mind went hungrily to the wilderness. Here were prodigal new studies—fish and waterfowl that were never known in Sweden, wild flowers disturbed only by the grazing of deer, and the great forest, still untouched by settlers, mysterious with the song of unnamed birds. In that rude hut he built a herbarium and an ornithology cabinet, and soon Professor Agassiz of Boston was saying that a Swedish settler in Rock County, Wisconsin, was the world's greatest authority on birds' nests. His name was Thure Kumlien.

Muscular and short, with slight stooping shoulders and sun-bleached hair, Thure Kumlien could almost pass for a simple farmer of the Scandinavian settlement. But his eyes were a bit too quick and inquiring, and, when he spoke, his pure Swedish and his cultivated voice gave him away. He was the son of a great landholder of Härlunda parish, Vestergötland, and a graduate of the University of Uppsala. He knew all languages between Sweden and Spain and could write Ciceronian Latin. Because his family would not consent to his marriage with beautiful Margretta Wallberg, he had come to America. And now they were farmers on the edge of an enchanted wilderness.

After the first hard seasons he could afford a team of horses, but Thure Kumlien preferred to plow with oxen. He liked their slow and rolling step, and, as he strode behind them over a field, he often repeated *Frithiof's Saga*, its rhythm in step with his plowing, its pictures in his mind. And he preferred oxen because he could leave them standing in the furrow while he followed a rare bird across the field. A cricket, a moth, a butterfly was enough to interrupt his farming. A mole or a muskrat might take him from his fields for half a day. . . .

But his true pursuit was birds. At Koshkonong he found birds of the water and birds of the wood. Twice a year great flocks of wild geese, pelicans, and swans came to the shallow waters of the lake, mingling with snipes, gulls, terns, and wading fowl in the green fields of weed and wild rice. In the fields, Thure Kumlien's ear caught the call of pintail grouse and pheasant, the brown thrasher, pewee, phoebe, and the countless songbirds that brought spring to thickets of oak and hazel on the hills. He took his flute into his woods and played to the birds, and the birds followed his piping back to his farmyard. There an oriole nested for five seasons; it learned to answer the flute's passages. Doves came down to perch on the man's blond disheveled hair, cooing in unison when he played melancholy notes.

While the wilderness still lay around the Norse colony, before the great yellow lotus and the wild white swans became extinct, this gentle Swedish farmer was making a record of wild life and a collection of specimens. At first he exchanged birds' eggs for books on ornithology. For years he gathered specimens for eastern and European museums. As years went by his name became known and classes of school and college students were brought to see him. Finally he was made curator of the Milwaukee Museum of Natural History and a member of the Wisconsin Academy. Now a small white Alpine anemone which grows at snow line in the Sierras is named *Kumlienia*: the perennial memorial to the pioneer who sought his harvest where the plow and ax had not yet fallen.—From "Upper Mississippi: A Wilderness Saga," by WALTER HAVIGURST. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

Ordningens rytm

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

I MOTSATS till stridande nationer och en kaotisk värld håller ett klarare medvetande om den rytmiska ordningen av Guds universum under allvetenhetens styrelse, beskydd och ledning på att framträda.

Ordning härrör från varats enhet: en skapare, som styr Sin skapelse i fullkomlig harmoni; en gudomlig Håg, som vidmakthåller Sina odödliga och oförgängliga idéer i fullkomlig samklang, drivna och ledda av gudomliga impulser. Några av betydelserna av ordet ordning äro, enligt Webster: "Ett tillstånd, vari allt är så arrangerat att det spelar sin rätta roll; såsom *'Ordning* är himmelens främsta lag'—*Pope*. Det fastställda arrangemanget av fenomen;" även ledes "överensstämmelse med lag . . . frihet från störningar, allmänt lugn."

Andliген betraktad är rytm varats samstämmighet, det ständiga flödet av gudomlig inspiration från Håg till människa. Det är Principens oavbrutna, ordnade verksamhet, vilken verkar såsom lag, utan avbrott, utan stötar eller friktion; den ljuva samklangen av andliga idéer i varats symfoni.

Mary Baker Eddy skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (s. 275): "För att fatta varats verklighet och ordning i dess Vetenskap måste du börja med att räkna Gud såsom den gudomliga Principen för allt som verkligen är till." Vi måste begynna från Gud, om vi vilja vakna upp för vår helhet och fullkomlighet i Hans likhet nu och här. Tycks det, som om din stig slutat i missräkning, förvirring och förtvivlan? Begynn då på nytt från Gud i dag, ty den långa natten är förbi, och gryningens återkomst, med dess glädje och helande, är viss. Att vandra med Gud är att finna den andliga tillvarons ändlösa växling och tjusning, att bliva medveten om den oinkräktade himmelen i sitt inre.

En kvinna, som blivit uppgiven av läkarna efter åratal av träldom under så kallade obotliga sjukdomar, vände sig i denna sin yttersta kroppsliga nöd till Kristen Vetenskap. När hon läste i *Unity of Good* av Mrs. Eddy (s. 13): "Om Gud kunde vara medveten om synd, skulle Hans oändliga makt med ens förvandla världsalltet till kaos", kom en stor klarhet över henne, och till och med det mörka rummet tycktes vara fyllt av ljus.

Hon tänkte: "Men universum är icke kaotiskt." I det Guds oändliga godhet och enhet öppnade sig för hennes tanke, bortföllo de tyngande jordiska bördorna, och hon steg upp från sin bädd helad och gick sin väg fram i Andens lätthet och spänstighet. Detta var i sanning en snabb förändring, då den dödliga hågens disharmoniska fenomen bleknade bort inför erkännandet av Själens harmoniskt ordnade universum. Denna förvandling stod i full överensstämmelse med harmonins lagar, vilka finnas till hands för att nyttjas av alla och envar.

Vem älskar icke Sanningens visshet, ordning och utveckling i andligt förverkligande och demonstration? Detta är himmelens gudomliga ordning, uppenbarad på jorden. Vi skönja dess enstämmighet i världsalltets harmoni, från stjärnornas rytm i deras banor till symmetrin hos en snöflinga, som var för sig är en gnistrande juvel av skönhet och erinrar oss om den oändliga växlingen och ursprungligheten av det sanna universum, som är människans arvedel.

Med andlig skarpblick skrev Thomas Carlyle i sin essay, "Hjälten såsom skald": "Vad helst som existerar, bär en harmoni i sitt innersta, eljest skulle det icke hålla ihop och existera." Att urskilja den gudomliga samstämmigheten i tingens innersta är att känna Gud såsom Kärlek, att varsebliva Hans allnärvaro; såsom det uttryckes i en välbekant hymn (Kristen Vetenskaps Hymnbok, nr 134):

"I allting skönjer jag Din hand,
Allt i Din hand är lagt."

Paulus' uttalande (Filipperbrevet 2:13): "Ty Gud är den som verkar i eder både vilja och gärning, för att hans goda vilja skall ske", är sant för varje individ. Hela skapelsen är Guds samverkande, samordnade, följdriktiga självuttryck. När vi uppfatta skapelsens samstämmiga ordning, upplyser dess prakt vår stig med den beständiga utvecklingen av det goda. Synd har ingen plats där, sjukdom helas, tomrum fyllas av Guds varma kärlek, och våra mänskliga angelägenheter börja att på ett fullkomligt sätt läggas tillrätta.

Det finns ingen plan för människan utom Hågens felfria och fullkomliga plan. Det finns ingen plats för slump, olyckshändelser, sammanstötningar eller katastrofer i verklighetens rike, ty Hågens idéer stöta icke ihop och äro icke förstörande. Ofullkomlighetens ovissa, illusoriska skuggor vika gradvis för det tydliga och klara framträdandet av Själens obefläckade och suveräna plan, som verkar i vårt liv.

I varats gudomliga fortvaro har intet verkligen en början, ett avbrott eller ett slut. Mrs. Eddy förklarar i *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 259): "I denna Vetenskapens eviga harmoni är människan icke fallen: hon styres i samma rytm som Skriften beskriver, när 'morgonstjärnorna tillsammans jublade och alla Guds söner höjde glädjerop'."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Hand-Painted Miniature

You used your hands to give your words
A weight beyond word-meaning,
As if they would give richer yield
Through this slow, careful gleaning,
This winnowing of mellow grains
Lost in the chaff of speaking,

As if your hands could garner words
To what your mind was seeking.
So that I see your hands this day,
Although no word is spoken,
And reap the gold sheaves of your thoughts
Through silence now unbroken.

ANOBEL ARMOUR

When Shakespeare Entertained the Colonists

THE RECURRENCE OF *Richard III*, which is one of Shakespeare's most "stagey" plays and one of his least subtle among the earliest offerings over here, suggests many interesting thoughts. The first is the predominance of English influence, for it was *Richard III* in Colley Cibber's perverted version which had brought David Garrick into national notice as England's greatest actor when he played it in 1741. The first recorded *Richard III* in America is only eight years later, and this title turns up again and again: at openings in various cities; for benefits, where a play was selected with the hope of drawing as large houses as possible; and in the meagre repertory of amateurish travelling companies.

In advertising *Richard III*, sometimes Shakespeare's name as the author is included in the playbill or newspaper advertisement, and sometimes it is not mentioned. The name of the fashionable adaptor, however, is used as a drawing card. Sometimes no authors' names are used. But the blood and violent deeds of the play are described as the best guarantee to the prospective ticket buyer that an evening of thrills and rhetoric is before him. If one reflects on the fact that nowadays one goes to see "Shakespeare" and the name of the particular play is almost an after-consideration, one has some small gauge of the difference between the prestige of the man in the mid-eighteenth century and in the twentieth.

The advertisement for the performance in New York in 1749, printed in the *New York Gazette and Weekly Post Boy*, announces *Richard III* as "wrote originally by Shakespeare and altered by Colley Cibber, Esq." . . . On this occasion there was no afterpiece. But a week later, when *Richard III* was played again, the managers did not risk it on its own drawing merits. The bill announced as an added inducement the farce of *The Beau in the Suds*.

Such a double bill offers something "heavy" and something "light." It caters to a taste none too subtle which asks for excitement tending both toward chills of horror and toward titters of mirth. Under this system, Shakespeare was to find himself with many strange programme-companions. Not only was there likely to be an after-piece, but also there were likely to be interpolated songs and dances and sometimes a masque or pantomime. But this incongruity would not have shocked Shakespeare himself. In his own day there had been many a divertissement in the form of a bout between the audience and a professional joker. The jester Tarlton, for instance, took the stage when the play was over and gave the audience as good as it sent in quips, jests and improvised rhymes. The regular practice of this sort of thing was called the Elizabethan Jig. Its colonial parallel would not have upset Shakespeare.—From "Shakespeare in America," by ESTHER CLOUDMAN DUNN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Windy Sunset

Before the swift-winged wind the clouds
As chariots roll by,
A golden pageantry sweeps on
Across the evening sky:
While little stars come out to watch
With lanterns held on high.

GWEN CASTLE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1944

German Forces Rush Fortifications Deep in Northeastern France

Chinese 'Reds' Plan Attacks On Japanese

Support of Allied cause is matched by high hope for full co-operation of opposing groups.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YENAN, China, June 12. Delayed — Foreign correspondents, visiting Chinese Communist territory for the first time in five years by special permission of the Chungking Government, find enthusiastic support here for the Allied cause and busy preparations under way for a counteroffensive against the Japanese.

There is also a general wish for some positive settlement with the ruling Kuomintang Party because it is realized that China can only win the war and the peace on the basis of truly democratic co-operation between the two opposing camps.

Gen. Mao Tse-tung's Communist Party was accepted in Generalissimo Chang's Central Government shortly before the war with Japan. The two parties worked together for a year and a half, but in 1940 the Central Government opened an attack on the Communists.

Sporadic clashes between the two groups continued until a truce was established under which it was agreed that both parties would turn their efforts to opposing the enemy. The Central Government cut off funds for the Communist areas in Shensi, Yenan, and Shansi provinces, after what it described as acts of insubordination.

Large-Scale Reclamation

Permission for newspapermen to visit this territory was long withheld by the Chungking Government, and obtained only after repeated pleas on the part of correspondents.

Everywhere here we find evidence of sustained economic and social efforts. Large-scale land reclamation for increased food production is in progress. There is regionwide cotton growing and a system of spare-time spinning and weaving for the Army. In addition, the population is trained in methods of supporting the guerrilla fighters.

These combined effort have already overcome the basic difficulties in the isolated Communist "border region" of China's most backward areas.

These first impressions from an eight-day journey through Communist-controlled territories to their cave "Capital" of Yenan are confirmed by the only American and British residents whom I have met here.

Technical Assistance

The American is a doctor, Ma Hai-teh, who prefers to keep his real name hidden.

The Englishman is Michael Lindsay, a son of Oxford University's famous "Master of Balliol" who, at the outbreak of the Pacific war, taught economics in one of Peiping's universities and fled from the Japanese with the help of near-by Communist guerrillas.

Although these men were merely progressive liberals and by no means Communists, they are enthusiastically lending technical assistance to the Chinese Communists and desire to stay on until victory is won, in spite of hard living conditions.

Both Dr. Ma and Mr. Lindsay attest to democratic methods of intimate co-operation between the reds and population and expresses highest respect for ability, integrity and devotion to Allied cause of Communist leaders. Both men consider Chinese Communists valuable comrades in arms for Allies.

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps Radio

Allies Carry On in Normandy Area

Above: Two civilians watch an Allied motor convoy pass through a bomb-shattered and shell-torn street in Isigny, French town recently captured in the Allied invasion of Normandy. Below: Allied civil affairs officials and French civilian leaders of the town of Carentan meet to discuss reorganization of the Norman town after its occupation by the Allies. Left to right are: Capt. J. A. Herman, British Army; Dr. M. Leon Simon, town physician; Maj. J. Maginnis, United States Army, and Acting Mayor Alphonse Le Campion.

Lend-Lease Aid to Russia Repatterned

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—American Lend-Lease officials are already tackling the problem of how to help Russia rebuild and expand billions of dollars worth of shattered industrial plants, with the result that Lend-Lease to that country is undergoing a profound change in preparation for peacetime commercial trade.

The change reportedly is part of a broad plan for assisting Russian reconstruction and simultaneously helping maintain a high level of employment in this country during the transition from war to peace production here. Soviet officials are understood to have the plan under consideration.

Its central provisions is that Lend-Lease shipments must stop promptly with the end of the war, but that materials useful in peacetime pursuits—electric generators, for instance—will be shipped just as if Lend-Lease were continuing, except they will go on credit.

Meanwhile the principle is being applied to Lend-Lease shipments in advance of any general agreement and before the war ends. As a result long-life equipment like electric generators, which is shipped before the war ends but will be mainly useful afterward, is going out on credit.

Economic authorities here contend that one result of this system would be to prevent a war-end production slump in a great variety of Lend-Lease equipment.

One estimate here is that in the early postwar years the Russians will be able to take in $3,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000 worth of imports for reconstruction of their plants, powerhouses, transportation services, and the like. Most of this would come from the United States.

Eric Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said in Russia a few days ago that Soviet purchases from this country would run into billions. Part of his purpose in going to the Soviet Union is to get some idea of what the Russians want to buy.

His views were generally borne out in Government economic circles here, though diplomats are also concerned with the reverse process of international trade, what can the United States buy from Russia to enable it to pay for what it gets from the United States.

One solution suggested for this problem is to have the United States Government acquire from Russia through normal trade channels stockpile supplies of strategic materials.

Sino-American Pledges Follow Wallace Visit

CHUNGKING, China, June 26 (AP)—An enduring peace in the Pacific will depend upon permanent demilitarization of Japan, establishment of understanding, friendship, and collaboration between China, Russia, Britain, and the United States, and recognition of the right of self-government for Asiatic peoples.

These requirements were set forth in a joint Chinese-American press statement at the conclusion of the visit of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in the Chinese wartime capital and conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese officials.

In the five days of conferences since Mr. Wallace arrived on June 20, it was said cognizance was taken of "the cornerstone position of China in Asia and the importance of China in any structure for peace in the Pacific area," and "it was assumed as axiomatic that an essential to such a peace structure would be continuation of the ties of friendship that have characterized American-Chinese relations for over a century, and maintenance of relations on a basis of mutual understanding between China and the Soviet Union."

Seven years of resistance to Japan, said the announcement, and three years of isolation had presented China with serious economic and financial difficulties, but "the Chinese people are facing these difficulties with fortitude, confident of their ability to stand the strain."

The statement said that recognition "of the fundamental right of presently dependent Asiatic peoples to self-government" was one of the essentials for enduring Pacific peace, and added that "cognizance was taken of the cornerstone position of China in Asia and the importance of China in any structure for peace in the Pacific area.

Other essentials for peace, it declared, would be "effective permanent demilitarization of Japan" and "understanding friendship and collaboration among China, the Soviet Union, the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations, and among all the United Nations willing to share in the responsibilities of a postwar international order."

Reich Industry Geared to Raid Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, June 26—Allied press prophecies regarding the possible end of the European war this summer are regarded by one well-informed eyewitness, recently returned from Germany, as too optimistic.

The chief reason for this belief is the various methods the German war industry has worked out for overcoming the effects of bombings. In the opinion of this informant, Nazi war industry still has 60 per cent of the production it had before the bombing offensive began.

German war industry has been organized for overproduction, hence in most branches enough has been produced to allow a large margin of loss by bombing. If 200 per cent is produced and 60 per cent destroyed by bombs there still remains 140 per cent.

Every firm in Germany was warned in the fall of 1943 to seek another firm in the same branch which could take over its production in the case of destruction by bombs. Each firm made duplicates of all drawings and other vital documents which were deposited with the "detour" firm.

Firms Decentralized

Most firms had drawings, blueprints, and other data photographed. The films came from the AGFA company in Berlin. When AGFA was destroyed in January, 1944, the films were not available for two months, but then the films came again although not in their former cardboard packages but only in thin paper coverings.

Best method of escaping bombings has been the decentralization of firms, begun in the summer of 1943 and greatly accelerated as the Allied bombings increased.

For example, one large war industry in the summer of 1943 separated its purchasing department from the main firm in Essen to a city in a less-bombed region. Later, as the bombings were extended, this purchasing department was dissolved and each local branch of the far-flung firm did its own purchasing of raw materials.

Production, too, has been very widely decentralized. The central war factory of the same firm which formerly made tanks, cannon, shrapnel, and machine guns all in one complex of factories has spread this production among various branch factories which each now make one product.

Thousands of Workshops

These branch factories, in their turn, instead of making all parts in one building have engaged thousands of small workshops employing handworkers, each of which makes one part. Thus instead of one factory making cases for bombs many small carpenters in the entire Reich do this.

Similarly many home industries are engaged in war production.

For example the entire needlework industry of peasants in Ertzgebirge is now making insignia for army uniforms.

Decentralization has, however, reduced production in some branches as high as 20 per cent because of the loss of time in correspondence, organization and the transport of raw material and parts.

Factories were formerly near coal mines. Now coal must be transported sometimes hundreds of miles. Also five or six forms must be filled out for each process, leading to a "paper war."

Because the German war industry is thus decentralized it has not been possible to cripple one branch completely, but only single parts of one branch.

Work Resumed Quickly

The Allies have been forced to concentrate on one single branch of war industry as an attack on a total war industry at on time would require an air fleet 10 times larger than the present one.

The Allies have concentrated their attacks on airplane production and more recently on the Nazi transport system, thus greatly reducing Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's Luftwaffe and increasing Allied air superiority.

One eyewitness describes how in a huge airplane assemblage hall various plane parts were lacking at various times after intensive air attacks. When there were enough plane bodies there were no wings. When there were enough wings there were no propellers.

However, the period of shortage of each part usually lasted only about two weeks after a bombing.

An eyewitness describes why this shortage of individual parts only lasted a short time in each case.

During a business trip the eyewitness visited a factory producing parts for tanks two days after it had been bombed. The factory was so smashed by the Allies' bombs he thought there was no sense visiting factory as it would surely be completely knocked out.

Many Machines Uninjured

But curiosity impelled him to enter the factory. In the midst of ruined walls he saw to his astonishment that some office rooms were still intact, although the windows were covered with cardboard, and there was considerable disorder and broken furniture in one corner. One part of the office had been cleared and typists sat there pounding out the day's correspondence.

The manager showed the visitor through the factory. The roof had fallen into the center of the hall, but when the roof was removed it was discovered that a large part of the machines underneath were uninjured.

Workers were engaged in removing the ruins while others were already working at the machines, as in a modern German factory each individual machine runs under its own power. Work went on under the open sky. After three weeks this factory had a provisional wooden roof.

This, of course, is easier in summer than in winter as in winter people who are cold cannot work, water pipes freeze, and machines working in the cold don't run so well.

Workers All Occupied

When German propaganda after a bombing says that factories are 100 per cent occupied again that is true, inasmuch as all workers are occupied, but production only gradually recovers.

Observations within Germany show the Allies are following the right path in concentrating their attacks on the airplane industry as they have gained considerable air superiority.

Again and again the witness saw or heard of the Allies flying into Germany photographing vital airfields and factories without being disturbed by the Germans, though up to the recent attack on synthetic oil refineries enough gasoline was available for German planes.

Nazis Hold Down Diet Of Normandy French

By the Associated Press

With the British Forces in France, June 26

Here was the official diet which the German overlords, who themselves lived off the fat of the land, allowed French civilians in the rich areas of Normandy now liberated by the Allies:

Bread—300 grams a day for adults, 200 for children, and 350 for a worker.

Meat—90 grams a week.

Butter—80 to 100 grams a week.

Sugar—500 grams a month.

Cheese—One medium-sized piece a month.

Nazis to Make Strong Bid To Hold Vital Coal Region

French 'resistance' forces indicate Reich may quit voluntarily many points along the coast for stand on Aisne-Maginot Line—Discussions in France on future government intensified.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 26 (Reuter)—An investigation has disclosed no authenticated instances of French civilians sniping at Allied troops in Normandy, it was said here today. On the contrary, a SHAEF announcement said, the investigation has emphasized the great contribution French resistance has made to the success of the Allied operations.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, June 26—Construction of heavy German fortifications along the River Aisne deep in northeastern France is being rushed night and day, according to reports from the French frontier.

Apparently the old French Maginot Line is being rebuilt to face westward. The Germans evidently are determined to make every effort to hold the coal and iron regions of northern France when they are forced out of the Atlantic coastal fortifications.

Disposition of the German armies, as reported from French "resistance" forces, indicates the Germans may not await defeat on all points along the coast but will withdraw voluntarily for a stand on the Aisne-Maginot Line.

This has intensified discussions within France regarding future government. While Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Provisional Government" has many partisans, as the only concrete expression of the French national will, there are other opinions prevalent at this time. Many Frenchmen with political experience who have never left France, but succeeded in holding aloof from Vichy doubt the possibility or desirability of a ready-made government.

Reports reaching your correspondent from groups within France which previously were important politically disclose the delicacy of the political problem France will present: 1,000,000 prisoners, 1,000,000 forced workers in Germany, both under physical and moral conditions which are growing rapidly worse, hundreds of thousands in the "Maquis" or outlawed groups, 1,000,000 or so directly or indirectly connected with illegal operations on the "black market."

Add to these the several million driven from homes by the war and there are left only the peasants and a portion of the city populations with traditional French political balance in their free expression of political aspirations lies the hope of restoring a normal France.

Situation Outlined

The secret "resistance" farce started in 1940 within the dissolving of the regular army, but did not acquire entity during the early part of the Free French movement.

The secret army in France received its first big impulse with American landings in Africa when Gen. Henri Giraud took charge of the French armed forces in Africa. While General de Gaulle's name had a powerful appeal in France in 1940, after 1942 it was overshadowed by Giraud's until the latter lost out in Africa. Now the name of General de Gaulle alone is heard in France as the leader from without.

With the new popularity the name of General de Gaulle, to exclusion of General Giraud's, came a series of orders which carried the secret army into fields for which former army officers, who were the main strength of the secret army, were unprepared. Insurrectional character given to the movement by General de Gaulle worried them, also the order to prepare the lists for execution before the arrival of American and British troops.

The original army of men in the secret army also began to find themselves out-voted in regional committees by new recruits who showed more interest in a social turnover and executions than in the original purpose of the secret army—to fight the German Army of Occupation.

When in Normandy there arose a conflict between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's and General de Gaulle's orders for civil government, further divergencies of opinion arose in the secret army, though reports from France indicate the de Gaullists carried the day in most regional committees. It would appear that there are no sharply divided groups in the secret army, but the tendencies of some are to confine the movement to driving out the Germans, while others are equally, if not more interested in insurrection and vengeance. The latter tendency, many believe, risks dislocating the traditional French republicanism.

At this critical time for the future government of France, General Giraud's former delegate for inter-Allied relations, Jacques Lemaire-Dubreuil has arrived in Madrid from Africa. He avoided a public statement on the reasons for his presence here but on your correspondent's explanation of American interest in every aspect of the French problem, he gave The Christian Science Monitor an exclusive interview.

Position of Giraud

M. Dubreuil said "When we prepared the African debarkation, with which we were intimately associated, we were prepared exclusively for a military operation for the reconquest of France. I urged General Giraud to come to Africa for the same reason and his attention was concentrated on purely military activity. There was no reason for mixing politics with a military operation. Upon the arrival of General de Gaulle in North Africa, however, affairs immediately took a political turn and this resulted in the injection of politics into the secret army of France which previously had been a united single-minded patriotic movement.

"General Giraud opposed de Gaulle's political tendencies—that was the basis of their disagreement. It was General Giraud's position that émigrés, representing only a small percentage of Frenchmen, were in no position to decide on the form of government for the vast majority. Although Washington showed opposition by its reserve, General de Gaulle was now out of North Africa, and his orders prevailed in the secret army. Fifteen days before the Normandy landings he forced the situation by proclaiming a provisional government.

"Meanwhile, in Africa we no longer knew what was going on except through the newspapers and radio stations controlled by General de Gaulle, so I decided I must know what was happening within France and left Africa for Madrid."

Pressed for a further expression, M. Dubreuil added:

"If de Gaulle is so certain of reaction within France toward his political ideas, why has he forced the situation and insisted on the appointment of his own commissioners in the liberated portions of France? Does he not give the impression that he is trying to place France before fait accompli?

"In this connection, it must not be forgotten that the Allies have engaged themselves to leave to France the choice of its own Government."

French 'Resistance' to Get More Arms

LONDON, June 26 (Reuter)—Members of the French "resistance" movement will get more arms. Fighting French circles here expect this to be the first result of the appointment of Gen. Pierre Koenig, as the commander of the French Forces, of the Interior under the supreme command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

By placing France's Underground army under the direction orders of the senior French officer at General Eisenhower's headquarters, regular military form has been given to the existing co-operation between the Maquisard fighting detachments and the Allied armies in France. The value of this co-operation is recognized by the Allies to have exceeded expectations.

The calls for arms has been repeated by the French "resistance" organizations throughout the last months before the invasion with increasing urgency. Special weight is now given to this demand, by the German systematic attacks on the maquis (bush) areas, following the recent successful Maquisard raids on the German communications. While the arms and explosives were sufficient for these raids, they are often inadequate for self-defense against concentrated German attacks.

General Koenig's appointment should also help to dispel the speculations about the alleged differences on orders to the Maquisard, between the Allied Supreme Command and the Fighting French. There have been press reports that the Allied High Command had asked the French to stand by, while the French Committee had called them to action, and that French Communist partisans had even tried to start a general rising of the people.

These speculations, it is said responsibly here, are unfounded. General Eisenhower's first day orders to stand by, were directed to French civilians outside the organized resistance movement, and were confirmed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle on the same day. The orders to the organized "resistance" movement forces were naturally only given by the French. They were, and are, to attack German communications and harass German troops wherever possible.

The Maquisard has not sought pitched battles against the heavily armed German forces, but sometimes they have had to fight them. As for the Communists, they have propagated the idea of a general rising before D-Day, but they have fallen in, like all the others, with the orders of the committee in which they are represented.

Koenig Commands 'Interior' French

By Reuter
Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force,
June 26

Gen. Pierre Koenig, commander of the French forces in Britain, has been vested by the French authorities with the command of the French Forces of the Interior. A statement said, "General Koenig is acting under and by authority of the supreme commander in directing the operations of the 'resistance' forces in France."

Nimitz's Son Earns Naval Gold Star

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Chester W. Nimitz, Jr., son of the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, has been awarded the Gold Star in lieu of a second Silver Star medal for "conspicuous heroism" and navigation skill during patrols in enemy waters, the Navy announced June 25.

British Antarctic Expedition To Examine Grahamland Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, June 26

An antarctic expedition is on its way to probe the vast mineral resources thought to be hidden beneath the ice and snows of Grahamland, nearest land mass to the South Pole, and one of Britain's most remote possessions, the Colonial Office here announces.

Leader of the party is Lieut.-Commander, J. W. S. Marr, R. N. V. R., who, as a Boy Scout of 18, accompanied Shackleton on his last voyage in the Quest.

The 14 volunteer explorers, natural scientific and research workers, have established a base camp of huts and tents amid the ice and snow near Hope Bay, Grahamland. They expect to remain in the antarctic for two years, carrying out research into polar meteorology and radio conditions, the mineral wealth, biological and botanical facts, bird movements, and the habits of whales, seals, and fish. For this they plan to travel over Grahamland and visit neighboring islands, the South Shetlands, South Orkneys, and South Georgia.

Antarctic experts here feel that discoveries of great importance to the postwar world may result from the expedition. It is seen as a pointer to early developments in British antarctic dependencies.

Commander Marr, who leads the party, is a veteran polar explorer. After returning from his first expedition with Shackleton he graduated at Aberdeen University. In 1925 he went on a North Pole expedition as assistant biologist. Ten years later he was awarded the Polar Medal and Clasp for services in the Mawson Expedition of 1929-31, and in 1937 he was senior zoologist in Discovery II which went to the antarctic to study the habits of whales. He spent some months in a whaling-ship factory at the beginning of the war.

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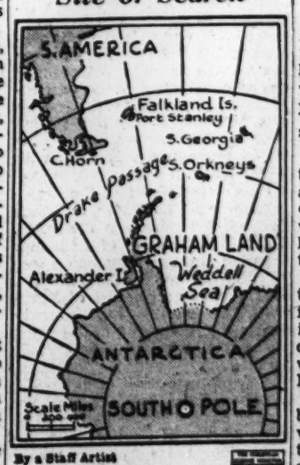

By a Staff Artist

Antarctic Expedition

Area which British explorers will probe for South Pole minerals.

U. S. Officer Predicts V-Day by November

LOS ANGELES, June 26 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Auby C. Strickland predicted June 19 that the war with Germany will be over "By November—by Armistice Day; I'll stick my neck out on that."

The Army airman, who headed the Middle East Fighter Command and served as military governor of Pantelleria, Italian island which surrendered a year ago, has arrived home from England to await reassignment.

Victory by Armistice Day, he told a reporter, will require "the full co-operation of all the people," including builders of planes and other war materials, and undivided teamwork of all the United Nations.

He declared the Air Forces, by bombing military objectives, prevented the Nazis from launching their robot planes against invasion preparations in England. The pilotless explosive-carriers, he said, were used only after part of the Allied air power was diverted to support invasion armies.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color Poems, Party

A Monday Page

YONIE WONDERNOSE

BY

MARGUERITE de ANGELI

Author of "Up the Hill," "Elin's America," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Two

Yonie went first to the pasture for the cows, Blossom, Bluebell, and Buttercup. As they ambled down the lane, a squirrel scolded at Yonie from the fence rail, then scampered up a tree and into a knothole. Yonie must see where he went. Up the tree he scrambled and peered into the hole. He thrust his finger in to see what he could

Yonie must see where he went

find. But he drew it out again in a hurry, for Mr. Squirrel gave it a sharp bite!

"Ach!" Yonie scolded himself, "here I am, being a Wondernose, just like always."

Yonies Chores

When he climbed down from the tree, the cows had scattered to nibble the grass at the edges of the lane. It took Yonie some time to get them started again in the right direction and to their places in the cowshed. He hurried to throw down fresh straw for their beds, while Granny milked. He carried water for them and called Nancy to come and put milk in the cats' dish for Malta and the four kittens.

He took the horses to the trough for water. He patted Star's broad back and thought of what Pop had promised. Then he went to look after Dunder. Dunder was kept in a pen and shed of his own on the far side of the barn.

Yonie had helped Pop, but he had never taken care of Dunder by himself as Ammon always had. He knew he must speak quietly to the great beast. He knew how to use the staff that Pop kept handy, too, and how to attach it to the ring in the bull's nose. So he felt safe, even though Dunder was so big and fierce.

The summer was really over. The hay was in the barn and the harvest gathered. But it had turned very warm again. Yonie's shirt was damp from the heat, and his yellow hair clung to his forehead. He wished he could stop work and go wading in the creek. The Little Conestoga ran through the meadow, and Yonie knew how cool it would be in the shade of the willow tree on its bank. He dropped the bucket he was carrying and started toward the creek. Then he remembered his promise to Pop—and Pop's promise to him. He picked up the bucket and went to pump more water for the rest of the animals and the chickens.

"Ach, vell," he told himself, "I can douse good, once, when I get the chores done."

He grunted as he lifted the heavy pail out of the trough. The water spilled a little onto his bare feet. It felt good and made clean patterns where it washed off the dust. He carried the bucket as full as he could. The chicken pans had to be filled, the calves needed a drink, the pigs had to be fed, and there was still the water to carry in for Granny.

Nancy's Reminder

When Yonie had filled the pans in the chicken yard, he made sure to lock the chicken-house door. He knew the eggs had been gathered, so he didn't bother to look inside again.

Before watering the calves he remembered that Granny wanted the round-wood for the fire.

"Rount-wood gives a hot fire," she had said, "and supper makes soon."

So Yonie went to the woodpile to get it. He could see Nancy under the big tree happily playing with her doll and the kittens who had followed her from the barn.

As Yonie started to gather the wood, the deep purr of an airplane engine made him look up. It looked like a new kind! He dropped the armful of wood and ran to the corner of the house where he could see better.

As he craned his neck to follow the flight of the plane, he heard Nancy call, "Wonderno-ose Yonie! Wonderno-ose, Yonie!" she teased.

He made a face in Nancy's direction, but turned back to the woodpile. When he carried the wood into the kitchen, Granny wasn't there. Something was bubbling on the stove. It smelled so good! He must see what was inside! Could it be apple dumplings? He lifted the lid. Ouch! The steam burned his nose, as usual.

He wondered where Granny could have gone, leaving the supper to cook by itself. But there was more work to do, so he went out to pump water for the calves. The water made him think again of the cool Conestoga. How he wished he were in it! It wouldn't take long for a splash, he thought, and it would feel so good! Suddenly he dropped the pump handle and started for the creek. He had his shirt and trousers off almost before he got there, and then—in he went.

(But what had happened to Granny? Read the story next Monday and find out.)

The Story Starts Here

Yonie's Mom and Pop had gone away in the Germantown wagon, to stay overnight, and Yonie was left on the farm with Granny and little Nancy. Yonie was to take care of the barn creatures and help Granny. Pop had said that if Yonie showed he could be trusted like a man, then he might have something he wanted very much. Yonie was a little Pennsylvania Dutch boy. Pop called him a "Wondernose," because he was so curious and wanted to find out about everything.

Yonie went to pump more water

Nancy was playing under the big tree

Let's Read Interesting Books in the Holidays

Book Reviews

"Rex of the Coast Patrol," by Margaret S. Johnson and Helen Lossing Johnson, is the latest of the fine series which these artist-authors have jointly written and illustrated. These two lovers of dogs work together in such perfect harmony that one can never tell where one begins and the other finishes story or drawings. The book about Rex is one that boys and girls from 9 to 12 will enjoy. In it, they will find not only an interesting and touching story, but also considerable insight into the training of dogs for wartime patrol.

Rex is a young German shepherd. All the drawings are unusually fine, and it is not surprising to learn from the foreword that the sketches were all made at the Dorwald Kennels in New Canaan, Conn., where German shepherds are lovingly reared.

In the story, Rex is only a puppy when his master goes away. The caretaker does not understand dogs, and in loneliness Rex runs away, joins a band of wild dogs roaming the countryside. When at last he is captured by a man who recognizes his fine breed, it takes him a long time to adjust himself to the old way of affection and trust for people. When he does find a master to love and serve he makes a splendid Coast Guard dog. At the end of the story, Rex takes part in an exciting spy chase, and a good job he did standing guard in rain and fog until help arrived from the Coast Guard Patrol. Published by Harcourt, Brace and Co. New York. $2.

"When the New Year Came in March," by Dorothea Stillman, is a good story of colonial times, a real story this for both boys and girls of ten to fourteen. The attractive illustrations by Neda Walker are set in, here and there, on the pages in most decorative fashion.

Back in 1644, the Jenner household celebrated the New Year on March 25, for that was the way the old seventeenth century calendar read. The title is meant just to give a clue to the fact that it is a story about early American days.

This is the sort of book that makes old days and customs very real. Girls who read it will realize how much more freedom they are allowed today, and yet they may be a bit wistful that, for all their freedom, they have perhaps less responsibility.

It is a real adventure when Sarah is left alone to mind house and baby and when the fire on the hearth goes out and she must go to the neighbors and bring back a bit of glowing coal to kindle the logs anew . . . very different from the twentieth century electric kitchen . . . and we feel just how important it is to be a good housekeeper. And when we read about the cold church and how Sarah has her collie dog Tip as a foot warmer, her chilly little feet resting on his warm fur—well, that, too, is a contrast to our life today. But there are adventures in the story too—and Indians and journeys. Published by E. P. Dutton Co., New York. $2.

Houses in Trees

Trudy, as those of you who followed some of her adventures on the page For Children will remember, was the youngest of seven little girls. Now her story is ready as a book, "Trudy and the Tree House," written by Elizabeth Coatsworth and illustrated most charmingly by Marguerite Davis. Trudy is a dear, even though she is really naughty at times and does not quite deserve all the happy times that come her way. She was so generous in her ways and so winning that she was forgiven often and often, even when she was so horrid about the pug dog who came to visit with grandmother . . . such a lovely Pug, so soft to touch it was like having a velvet dog to play with . . . a fat cream-colored velvet dog with a black face.

One of the nicest of the drawings show all the family, including Pug, off for church in the canoe. For this is the story of a summer vacation on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie not far from Buffalo. And perhaps memories of Elizabeth Coatsworth's own summer holidays are woven into the story. The descriptions of lake and woods and flowers, of the joys of picnics, the adventure at the church fair with the dancing pig, and the lovely tender bit about the little deer who used to come into the barn with the cows . . . surely these all happened, once upon a time and not so long ago. . . .

As for the tree house, built high in the oak, with books in its bookcase, and a little stove, and all complete even to tiny mugs shaped like strawberries . . . that was Trudy's dearest wish come true . . . and how she got it you will read about in the first story in this delightful book for little girls about seven to eleven. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

"Mr. Wren's House," by Emma L. Brock, is about a very different sort of a house, although it too was in a tree and was just exactly what Mr. Wren wanted for his wife.

It was spring, and Mr. Wren was happy sitting on an apple twig and singing his gay song—"This is the house for me." But he was singing about the big brown house in the maple, while Mrs. Wren had her eye on a little green one. It was in the little green house that she had laid her eggs when the time came. When her babies hatched out, she and Mr. Wren were oh so busy bringing them bugs and worms to eat.

But all the time Mr. Wren kept an eye on the other house. He drove the squirrel and the big woodpecker away from it. At last, when the Wren babies were big enough to fly away, Mrs. Wren built her new nest in the brown house and "Cheddle Chee ree ree" how happy they were. This is a charming story for the smallest ones. The colors are softest spring green and woodsy brown and show Mr. and Mrs. Wren and their six hungry bird babies and the details of the little homes in the treetops. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.25.

Nursery Books

"Baby Orang and Junior" is another book for children who are just beginning to read to themselves. Written by Katherine K. Garbutt, and gaily illustrated with crayon drawings by Bernard Garbutt, it has been skillfully planned to use only a simple basic vocabulary and yet tell an amusing little story. Junior is a baby elephant, Orang an appealing fat young monkey who has to learn that even if he hasn't a wonderful nose like the elephant he has strong hands and can climb trees. Just enough action and the pictures are fun. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 85 cents.

"Muggins," by Bianca Bradbury, with illustrations by Diana Thorne, is another in this series of Nursery Books sponsored by Houghton Mifflin Co. This is a bit more of a story, more text but still a simple vocabulary. Diana Thorne has captured the zest of the small black kitten who just has to see things for himself, and gets himself into trouble with the deep saucer of milk and the scuttle of coal, but at last he learned to be good. Having watched a small girl chuckle and chuckle to herself all afternoon over Muggins' mishaps I can recommend it with confidence. The price of this too is 85 cents.

Frances C. Darling.

Jack Horner's Party

In the cutline "Grazing in the Pastures," published last Monday, Marilyn Hainsey's age was inadvertently given as seven. Marilyn is eleven years old.

The Weeds Are Waiting

An enemy lurks in our garden,
A whole battalion of weeds
Ready to ambush the carrots
And surround the turnip seeds.

The peas and the corn they lie waiting
To attack, and cover from sight.
It isn't only by day they maneuver,
Weeds keep on marching at night.

But a general has to be ready,
He always has a plan.
I can work every day in the garden
And hoe down those weeds to a man.

MIRIAM LATOURELL

What Shall We Do?

"Let's make something," is the plea we hear often in holiday time. And now that school is over, we are all looking forward to those long, happy days when we can work on things we choose to make ourselves.

On the page For Children, you will find a special series of stories and pictures that will help you to make many things during the lovely, free summer days. There will be stories about simple sewing for small girls who want to use their needles, and stories about making things with scissors and paste and nails that small boys will enjoy.

The little seamstresses will make such attractive things as pot holders, purses, sewing cards, a glove doll, and they will learn to make their own designs. The boys, and the girls too who follow the other series, will make such interesting things as a helicopter and hangar; a skip-jack, lemon peel baskets, boats, a flowery tepee, etc.

Fine pictures will show you just what to do and how your finished work will look. The stories and pictures will be by Mrs. Nina R. Jordan, whose craft series on the page For Children you have often enjoyed before. Watch for the first article next Monday.

There will be twelve in all, one every Monday.

The Special Constable

Special Constable
Bertie Bland
Is out on his beat,
And looking grand
In silver buttons,
And uniform blue,
That he keeps so neat
It looks like new.
(He presses the trousers,
So he said,
On a chair by the side
Of his cottage bed,
Where he sits
To flatten 'em
Every morn
While he brushes
His hair
In the early dawn.)
A smart peak cap
He wears on his head
Till sirens wail,
Then he dons instead,
A helmet of steel,
And there isn't a fear
In anyone's heart
When Bertie's near.
He keeps the blackout
Good and tight,
And never there shows
A chink of light
From window or door
But Bertie sees,
And calls, "Hi!
Put that light
Out, please!"
And so down every
Lane and street,
From dawn till dusk,
On tireless feet,
Though bombs may fall,
And shrapnel hail
Our Bertie Bland
Will never fail
To be upon his beat.
And in the morning
You will find
He's never very far behind.
In overalls
He'll then be found
As usual on
The milkman's round,
And when that's done,
With spade and hoe
You'll see him
Diligently go
To dig for Victory,
Sow his seeds,
And contemplate
The country's needs,
Until it's time
To make him neat
And go once more
Upon his beat.

EILEEN A. SOPER

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Two Circus-Inspired 'Boys' Meet and Stage Their Own Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Thousands of small-town children throughout the Midwest are eating popcorn and floss candy while sitting under the "big top" of the first circus which has ever visited their villages. The enjoyment of the youngsters is surpassed perhaps only by that of two grown men who "belong" to the circus.

The story of the Hugo Brothers' circus is a story that begins where it ends—at the ringside of a small-town circus. For it was about 25 years ago that two freckle-faced country boys—more than 1,000 miles apart — sat on circus bleachers and ate peanuts as the ringmaster introduced ". . . the greatest little show in the world."

Childhood Ambition

As the dazzling shows unfolded before their eyes, each of the youths decided that he would some day have his own show. Such decisions may be common to all children who have thrilled to the exciting tone of the Calliope, but, unlike the many who forget about the circus after the last act, these two boys grew into manhood—each working and sacrificing for a show of his own.

Retaining his childhood ambition, Vernon Pratt walked out of University of Kansas City in 1923 and partially fulfilled his goal by accepting an off-stage role in a local theater. From this job Mr. Pratt stepped into circus life as a stable boy, and continued to work at different jobs around the circus for the next 20 years—learning everything from the ground floor. His income was duly invested in canvas, bleachers, animals, and other circus properties.

Tom Ewalt, younger of the circus-inspired youths, started building his circus from the other end. While operating a ride concession with a traveling carnival, Mr. Ewalt spent his money and spare time in buying and training animals—horses, dogs, a camel, an elephant, and other animals which would add to the show. A natural showman, Mr. Ewalt loved animals and understood them. One by one he collected what he considered to be the best team of trained horses in America. Then he started buying trucks—putting his show on wheels.

Had All But Performers

By the first of this year Mr. Ewalt had collected and trained a sizable group of show stock and ten huge trucks to provide transportation for his show. But in his anxiety to get the show together he had overlooked two important items. He had no performers and no canvas.

By this time Mr. Pratt had settled on a Southern Oklahoma ranch and confined his circus interest to the summer months. For six years he had left his business during the summer to travel with a circus—a different one each year. He knew thousands of performers—and he had accumulated enough canvas to house a show.

Together, Mr. Pratt and Mr. Ewalt had a complete circus—Calliope and all. But they had never met. Each wanted his own show, but neither had ever thought of finding a partner. Mr. Pratt had enough experience to manage a circus, and Mr. Ewalt had a natural instinct for showmanship.

In the spring of 1944 the two men were brought together by a mutual friend. It took them only a few minutes to discover their value to each other. Each was the answer to the other's wishes.

Without wasting time, they joined company and decided to launch their show on the so-called "straw route"—the small-town circuit. Mr. Ewalt was to manage the performances, while Mr. Pratt was to be business manager.

Vacation Day-Care Units Used In Fresno Delinquency Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif., June 26—A new move in the civic campaign against juvenile delinquency was launched recently with the opening, for the first time in local history, of seven vacation day-care school units for six-to-sixteen-year-old children of working mothers.

This expansion of the child-care program operated by the Fresno Board of Education since last September follows upon the formation of units of Junior Commandos by the Fresno Junior Chamber of Commerce to obtain juvenile help in wartime conservation drives and instruction in the schools to make mid-teenagers capable of furnishing needed agricultural labor during the vacation season.

Opening of the new units, together with the erection of three new prefabricated structures for nursery care of children ranging in age from two to six at an estimated cost of $140,000, makes it possible to provide 10 to 12 hours of daytime care for nearly 500 children who otherwise might be roaming the streets.

To give the maximum amount of service, some units will open as early as 6:30 a. m., none later than 7:30, and children may be left until 6 p. m.

The prefabricated structures include a kitchen, sleeping room and playroom, each fully equipped. The children in all units will be given light meals in midmorning, noon and midafternoon.

The recreation given the older children will include indirect instruction in domestic arts and crafts, the study being incorporated as part of the day's fun.

Revenue from weekly fees, set in the nursery school at $1.50 for one, $2.50 for two, and $3.50 for three children, is expected to meet that part of the expense not assumed by the Federal Government.

The Washington authorities, who met most of the costs when the Board of Education took over the nursery schools from the WPA late last year, already have agreed to pay $109,000 of the cost of the prefabricated structures.

Airman Stranded in Grand Canyon, Experts Work Out Difficult Rescue

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., June 26 (AP)—Seasoned rangers rode horseback today along the rocky walls of the Grand Canyon on a 40-mile trip to the nearest accessible point to an army airman stranded on an inner gorge plateau 500 feet above the Colorado River and 4,500 feet below the north rim of the great chasm.

A second party, including a U. S. Coastguardsman, readied here a knockdown boat and ocean-type rescue equipment, flown from the Pacific Coast. Pack animals will carry them to a camp which the rangers will set up 400 feet across the roaring stream from the base of Tonto Plateau.

The unidentified flier is believed one of three who parachuted last Wednesday, June 21, from a heavy bomber when it encountered temporary motor trouble over the canyon.

A searching plane dipped low through treacherous air currents in the gorge yesterday to drop food and water after crewmen sighted a parachute and a man walking near-by.

The 40-mile trip along twisting, rocky trails was started yesterday by four mounted park service rangers and seven pack animals carrying food, other supplies and two-way radio equipment. They expected to complete their journey into the canyon by nightfall today.

John M. Davis, assistant superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park, said hescue efforts would not be attempted probably until tomorrow or Wednesday. The rangers and seaman plan to fire with cannon a rope line across the river, which thunders through the narrow gorge walls at lightning speed there.

The boat, knocked down into seven foot sections for transport along the winding trails, will be reassembled opposite the plateau and guided with the line across the river, which is probably 30 feet deep.

Order of Kutuzov Awarded to Eaker

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, June 26 (AP)—The Order of Kutuzov, Second Degree, has been conferred upon Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding general of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, by Alexander E. Bogomolov, Soviet member of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy, in recognition of distinguished services in command of American Air Forces in Britain from December, 1942, to January, 1944.

The citation said General Eaker made "an invaluable contribution to the success of air operations over Europe."

Diamond Boom Reaches Peak of Prosperity

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The diamond industry in 1943 reached an all-time peak of prosperity, says the Bureau of Mines.

Diamonds have never sold higher, the bureau said in a report, and "prices may have been advanced too rapidly for the good of the industry." Reasons for the boom were an unprecedented demand for industrial stones, and an "enormous" demand for gem diamonds because of high wages and fear of inflation.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on July 2, 16, 30.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on July 23.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on August 27.

Eastern States

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on July 2, 16.

Virginia

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMBG, on July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 2, 16; August 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on July 2, 16, 30; August 6, 20.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, on July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1130kc, on July 2, 16, 30; August 6, 20.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on July 9, 23; August 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on July 16; August 20.

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Army Asks Aid Of Electricians For Vital Jobs

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The Army issued an extraordinary appeal today for skilled electrical workers to volunteer for jobs of at least 90 days on "vital war construction jobs" at the Hanford Engineer works, Pasco, Wash., and the Clinton Engineer Works, Knoxville, Tenn.

The appeal was issued by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson after a personal conference with Edward J. Brown, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and other conferences between representatives of the War Department and Laurence W. Davis, General Manager of the National Electrical Constructors Association.

"Under the plan," said Mr. Patterson's appeal, "electrical workers now employed by construction contractors, utility companies and electric shops of all types will be asked to take a leave of absence for work on one or the other of these two critical projects.

"The War Department has requested the co-operation of employers to make certain that men who volunteer will retain their seniority rights and will have a job open for them upon their return.

"Men volunteering for service, upon completing 90 days of satisfactory work, will be issued a certificate of service signed by the Undersecretary of War. This certificate will acknowledge the service of these men to their country in this war emergency. Employers granting leaves of absence to their men to work on these projects also will receive recognition in the form of letters from the Undersecretary of War."

The volunteers will be paid the regular wage scale, which at the Hanford Works is $1.65 an hour, with total earnings of $100.65 for the standard 54-hour week, and at the Clinton Works is $1.50 an hour with total earnings of $105 for the standard 60-hour week.

At Hanford housing in dormitories and food in mess halls are furnished for a flat charge of $14 a week. At Clinton the charge for dormitory rooms is from $12 to $15 a month, and food is served in cafeterias at charges averaging $5.75 to $12 a week.

Local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will handle transportation and other details. Information also can be obtained from offices of the United States Employment Service.

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On Top of Big War Job

Wide World

Bonnie's Paper Work Is Finished

Bonnie Lu Wilcox of Des Moines, Iowa, is just a little girl, but she has done her bit toward a big job—the collection of scrap paper, a vital wartime need. After helping pick up paper for bundling, Bonnie climbed atop the bales to await arrival of a waste-paper pick-up truck in front of her home.

College Presidents Forecast Return to Cultural Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — High-speed education, adopted to turn out technicians hurriedly and in great numbers to meet the necessities of war, will be discarded for the more leisurely instruction of prewar days, says Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, President of the University of Michigan.

Most war-born innovations in higher education will be thrown into the discard, Dr. Ruthven contends in reporting himself generally in agreement with the consensus of 143 college presidents in 41 states who were queried as to their postwar plans by the American College Publicity Association.

The majority of the educators favor the return of emphasis on the humanities and on cultural courses once peace returns. In this, they back up the contention of Dr. Ruthven, who brought down criticism on himself at the start of the war by urging the retention of such curriculums along with the newly accepted technological courses.

The college presidents forecast a shifting of student interest to the liberal arts and the humanities from the war-stressed science, mathematics, engineering, and related fields.

The three-year college education will be done away with, Dr. Ruthven says.

"This was necessary," he commented, "to provide trained men in highly specialized fields for the armed services. But it has great disadvantages. It gives the student no time to think—no opportunity for mental touring."

Time Needed for Self-Help

Other objections which the college heads found in the "speedup" system were the loss of social values to be gained from extra-curricular activities, now given up for the duration, and the lack of opportunities for those students who need time to work their way through college.

Dr. Ruthven, who is recognized as a national leader in planning the program of postwar adult education, said that it was realized that the primary objective of American colleges and universities should be "training in civic responsibility."

"The University of Michigan will enlist every facility to further both on-campus and off-campus activities devoted to that purpose," Dr. Ruthven said. The State of Michigan is definitely committed to an experimental program, and the university naturally expects to use all its resources to further the project."

Describing postwar plans, he said: "Postgraduate education will be offered in Ann Arbor for special groups who may wish to enroll in short, intensive and generally professional courses designed to bring them up to date on developments in their field.

"Other courses will be aimed at satisfying the needs of former servicemen whose education may have been interrupted. Most of these courses doubtless must be carried to the cities of residence through the university's extension division. All off-campus work will be correlated with the state's program, of course."

Aid to Servicemen

Dr. Ruthven agreed with the consensus expressed in the national survey, which found college presidents overwhelmingly in favor of the proposition that the Federal Government should pay tuition, books and living expenses of veterans who desire college training. A year of trial and readjustment was suggested, with the full four years provided for those who show the necessary aptitudes.

"Making up the educational deficits of veterans is a Federal responsibility," Dr. Ruthven said. "As a minimum action, the Government should expect to defray the cost of tuition."

Dr. Ruthven does not fear that the Federal Government will gain too much power over colleges and universities through the subsidizing of veterans' education.

Moisture Spoils Army Red Tape

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—The Army has no use for red tape—499,980 yards of it.

The Army Air Forces matériel Command has revealed the cancellation of a contract for that much red tape with the Industrial Tape Corporation of New Brunswick, N. J., after finding that olive-drab tape is better suited for sealing shipments of planes against sea moisture.

The New Brunswick firm will make the new olive-drab tape, the Army said.

Pershing Receives Wyoming Degree

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—John J. Pershing, venerable General of the Armies, retired, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree today from Wyoming University for leading the American Expeditionary Force to victory in World War I.

"His fame is secure; with Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan his name is forever enshrined on the roll of American military heroes," said the citation read by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land at ceremonies in General Perching's quarters at Walter Reed Army Hospital.

Admiral Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission and a Wyoming University alumnus, acted for the President and Board of Trustees of the University.

Egg Crisis Averted By U. S. Housewives

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The egg crisis of two weeks ago—when 25,000,000 dozen without storage were threatened with spoilage—has been solved with the aid of the American housewife, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said June 24.

June 10 Mr. Jones asked housewives to "take home an extra dozen to store in refrigerators."

"Today," Mr. Jones said, "I am happy to report that the help of the nation's housewives and of the trade has made it possible to save all of the 25,000,000 dozens of eggs that were in danger of spoilage. . . ."

C.I.O. Demands Higher Wages, Says War Effort Unimpeded

Continued from Page 1

pects of cutbacks and slowing production which probably means less pressure for manpower and hence less leverage for higher wages. At the same time, President Roosevelt, through whom it has obtained many gains, is presumably entering a political campaign and hence more vulnerable to demands.

On the other hand, Congress renewed the Stabilization Act, which includes the authority for price ceilings, only with some reluctance and certainly with no idea that all the various interests that have been pressing for price-control adjustments would be restrained while labor's wages soared. In fact, it is widely believed here that the President will attempt to transfer pressure from the White House by insisting that stabilized wages are written into the law and that his hands are tied.

What the law actually provides, in the opinion of most students of the matter, is that prices and wages shall bear approximately the same relation to each other that they bore on Jan. 1, 1941. Following this line, and using the B. L. S. index, which shows living costs to have advanced 23.5 per cent, the National War Labor Board has been allowing wage increases of about 15 per cent above Jan. 1, 1941, levels. This increase is called the "Little Steel Formula" since it was first applied in a case involving the Little Steel group.

In its latest attack, the C. I. O. asserts the cost of living actually has ascended 45.3 per cent, not the 23.5 claimed by the B. L. S.

This figure compares with the 43.3 figure the C. I. O. presented last January.

The new report asserts the price of food has gone up 71.9 per cent, clothing 76.8 per cent, house furnishings 63.5 per cent, rent 15 per cent; fuel, etc., 14.8 per cent; items 22.8 per cent.

The C. I. O. charges the difference between its figures and those of the B. L. S. are "due to failure of the B. L. S. index to reflect fully the effects of such wartime factors as quality deterioration, forced trading up, the disappearance of special sales and sales at above ceiling prices."

The C. I. O. quotes a portion of President's message to Congress on Sept. 7, 1942, as follows:

"Prices and rents should not be allowed to advance so drastically ahead of wage rates that the real wages of workers as of today—their ability to buy food and clothing and medical care—will be cut down. For if the cost of living goes up as fast as it has threatened to do in the immediate future, it will be unjust—in fact, impossible—to deny workers rises in wages which would meet at least a part of that increase."

The C. I. O. then comments:

"The passage of the intervening months has served to emphasize the soundness of the President's conclusion. The body of facts contained in this study emphasizes that the time has arrived for acting on this conclusion. The obsolete 'Little Steel' formula of the National War Labor Board should be replaced with a realistic one that will not impede the war effort and threaten the successful prosecution of the war against the Axis.

"We, therefore, recommend to the Presidential committee on the cost of living that it report to the President that: (1) Its studies show an increase in wartime living costs of 45.3 per cent since January, 1941, and (2) the discrepancy between this increase in the cost of living and the 15 per cent adjustment in wages permitted since that date under the 'Little Steel' formula be corrected promptly."

THE NEWER Jelleff's
Enjoy your Vacation "at home" this summer!
Soak up that sunshine in a bare-back sun dress, swim suit, halter-top shorts or slacks! You'll find a grand array of summer-sunshine clothes in our beach shop—and dresses galore in our numerous dress shops for women, misses, juniors and teenagers.
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"It's Sure to Rain . . ."

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This season of the year calls for lightweight protection . . . easy-fitting protection . . . good-looking protection . . . against summer showers. Gentlemen, we give you the coat that fills the bill . . . the Alligator "Stormwind." Lightweight cotton poplin in a slash-pocket, raglan-sleeve, fly-front style.
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Home of Nationally-Known Suits, Coats, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes
CHARGE ACCOUNTS Cordially Invited
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BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN
IT'S FOR INVASION! FOR VICTORY! FOR YOUR BOY!
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Sea animals retain their sparkling colors and appearance twice as long as land animals. We are fortunate in having three popular styles of brief cases in a fine grade of black walrus. All have zipper fastenings. Underarm envelope style, 15.00. Traveling bag model, 21.50. Book style with collapsible handle, 17.50.
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Camalier & Buckley Fine Leathergoods
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10% Tax
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PLAID PINAFORES
Plaid cotton pinafores will spend many happy hours in the summer sunshine, about house and garden, on the morning run of the station wagon. Gay colors and a ripple of cotton eyelets; buttons down the back. $10.95.
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Our Exclusive "SELMA"
*Celanese Rayon Chiffon Stockings . .
*Registered U. S. Pat. Off.
$1.06
—Fine construction assures flawless beauty . . . with fine, even seams and narrow heels for added allure. And, of course, being made of Celanese rayon they actually dry overnight. Soft cotton lisle tops and reinforced feet. In "Sun-dash," summer's most popular shade.
Kann's Street Floor
"The Avenue"—7th, 8th and 9 Sts.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.-	1,700,000
Previous day's sales	558,110
1944 volume to date	122,057,450
1943 volume to date	167,005,228

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	55.3	Prev. day	55.3
Month ago	52.9	Year ago	51.7
1944 high	55.6	1944 low	49.5

Bks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	64½	64½	64½	
Acme Steel 3	2	62	62	62	
Adams Exp .15e	9	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ½pe	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	6	41¾	41⅝	41¾	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6 †	40	89	89	89	+1
Alaska Juneau	18	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	267	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	25	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
Alleg pr pf	2	56⅛	56	56	—1
Alleg LudSti .70e	10	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ⅜g	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	148½	147	148	
Allied Mills 2e	6	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	16	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	10	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	112	112	112	
Alpha P Cem ½e	10	23¼	22⅞	23	
Amal Lea	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
Amal Lea pf 5¼k	2	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ¼
Amerada Pet 1½e	4	100½	100	100	+1
Am AgChDel 1.20	3	28	27½	28	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	3	69	68	69	+1½
Am Bk Note .60e	23	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf3	†110	66½	66	66½	+1½
Am Bosch ½e	77	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+1
Am Brake Sh ¾e	3	43¾	43½	43½	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	88	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	9	89¼	89	89	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	50	178	178	178	
Am Car&Fdy 4g	23	37¾	37¼	37¼	
Am Car&F pf3½e	4	78½	78¼	78½	+ ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	3	27	27	27	+ ½
Am Colortype .30e	5	12⅛	12	15	— ⅜
Am Crystal Sugar	14	15⅜	15	15⅜	
Am Distil	4	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	18	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Am European ½g	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	4	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Am & For Pow	36	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am&FP $6 pf 3k	2	88	88	88	+1½
Am&FPS7pf3½ak	14	96½	96	96¼	+ ¼
Am&FP 2pf	78	27⅛	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
Am Haw SS 1¾e	2	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am Hide& pf 3	2	41	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
Am Ice	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Am Internat .20e	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Am In III pf2½g †	40	50	50	50	
Am Locomotive⅛e	25	18½	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Am Metal ⅛e	7	24¾	24½	24⅝	
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	60	26	35¾	26	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	47	2¾	2½	2⅝	
Am P&L $6 pf	26	49¾	47⅞	49¾	+1⅞
Am P&L $5 pf	25	45¾	44½	45¾	+1⅜
Am Rad&StS .20e	166	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	33	16	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am RollMpf4½g †	190	72⅞	72½	72⅜	+ ⅛
Am SafetyRaz ⅛e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	2	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	10	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	13	42	41⅞	41⅞	+ ¼
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	30	156	156	156	
Am Snuff 1.80	1	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	24	25⅛	25	25¼	+ ¼
Am Stores ¾e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stove .60e	11	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	6	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	2	127	126½	127	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	21	160⅜	160	160⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	1	71	71	71	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6	† 20	152	151	152	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	9	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	3	48⅛	48¼	48⅜	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	154	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	92½	92½	92½	+1
Am Woolen	54	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	19	86½	85⅜	86	+1½
A Zinc L & S	18	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1e	48	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¾e †	50	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Andes Copper ½e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
APW Paper	3	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	54	54	54	— ¼
Armour & Co	130	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	3	91½	91	91½	+ ½
Armstrong Cork⅓e	16	45½	44⅝	45½	+ ⅞
Artloom Corp .20e	30	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Assn Dry Gds ½e	14	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Assn D Gds1pf6 †	10	103	103	103	
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 220	95¾	95	95¾	+1¾
Asso In pf cld 5 †	50	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Atch T & S F 3e	31	69⅝	68⅞	69⅝	+ ¾
Atl Coast L 1¾e	33	41⅞	40½	40½	—1
AtlG&W Indies 3g	2	29½	29	29½	
Atl Refining ½e	13	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	
Atlas Corp ½e	14	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd1¾e	†150	60	60	60	
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	117	117	117	+ ½
Atlas Tack .80e	1	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Aust N prA3½k †	30	30	78¼	78¼	—1¼
Aviation Corp. 10e	44	4⅜	4¼	4¼	

B

Bald Loco ct ¾e	52	20¾	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	17	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	19	16	15¾	15⅞	
Bangor & Ar	7	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Ban&A pf6¼k †	10	63	63	63	
Barber Asph	19	23⅜	23	23⅛	
Barnsdall Oil .60	60	17½	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	9	17¼	17	17¼	
Bayuk Cigars 1⅓	3	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	3	33⅜	33½	33½	— ⅛
Beech Aire 1g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Beech Creek 2 †	30	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Beech Nut Pk 4a	1	112½	112½	112½	
Beat Gr pf 4¼ †	50	106¾	106½	106¾	+ ¼
Belding-Hem .80	8	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ½
Bell Aire 1e	5	12¼	12	12	
Bendix Aviat 1½e	30	40⅞	39⅝	40⅞	+1¼
Benef Ind Ln .60e	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Best Foods ½e	5	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel 3e	25	62⅜	61⅞	62	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	1	121	121	121	
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	3	47½	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
Black&Decker1.20	1	21½	21½	21½	
Blaw-Knox .30e	51	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	+ ¼
Bliss&Laugh ½ge	3	20¼	19¼	20¼	+1¼
Boeing Airplane 1e	6	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
BohmAl&Br 1½e	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	94	94	94	—1
Bond Strs 2	3	42½	42	42½	+ ½
Borden Co .80e	6	32⅞	32¾	32¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	39⅞	39	39⅞	+1
Boston & Maine	47	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	11	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	71	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	14	37	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	46½	46½	46½	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	4	21¾	21	21	— ¼
Brunswick-Bal ⅓e	3	22	22	22	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	29	10⅞	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	46	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 20	173½	173½	173½	— ½
Budd Mfg$5pf5	1460	67¾	65¾	66⅞	+ ⅜
Budd Wheel ¼e	16	9⅛	9	9	
Buffalo Forge .90e	5	19⅞	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Bullard Co ⅓e	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Bulova Watch 2	3	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .80e	4	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
Burr AdMach .40e	15	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	11	5⅞	5¼	5¾	
Bush T pf 6 †	40	68	66	68	+3
Bush TB pf2¼k †	40	48½	49	48	—1
Butler Bros .30e	30	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	28½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
Butte C & Z ¼g	18	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¼ae	28	15¼	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7	160	81	80	80	—1
Byron Jackson ⅜e	3	22⅛	21½	21½	— ⅜

C

Calif Pack 1½	10	30	29¾	30	
Callahan Z-Lead	56	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec .40e	20	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ⅓e	18	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	6	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
Canad Pacific h½e	43	11⅜	11¼	11¾	
Capital Adm A	8	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 †	50	48¾	48½	48½	— ¼
CarpenterStl 1¾e	3	29¼	29	29	
Case Jl Co ¾e	7	38¾	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
Case (JI) pf 7 †	40	149	148¼	148¼	— ¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	52	52	52	
Celanese Cp 1-35f	11	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
Celanese 1stpf4¾	4	98⅝	98½	98½	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	121	121	121	—1
Celotex Corp ⅓	47	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	+ ½
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	150	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Cent Aguirre 1⅓	6	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	30	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Cent IllLtpf4½ †	40	110	110	110	
Cent R R N J	7	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Cent VioletaSug 1g	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Century Rib M	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Cerr de Pas 1⅓e	7	35¼	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	173	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Certain-teedpf †	3510	80¾	78¾	80	+3½
Chain Belt ½e	2	19	18¾	19	
Champ Pap&F ⅓e	6	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	8	37¼	36½	37¼	+1¼
Ches & Ohio 3	27	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill ⅓g	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	7	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¼k	10	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	5	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Chi No West wi	20	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
Chi No West pf wi	48	58½	57⅞	58½	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	15	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	45	45	45	
Chi Yellow Cab 1	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Childs Co	12	3	3	3	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1⅓e	25	96¾	95⅝	96¾	+1½
City I&F 1.20	6	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
City I&F pf6½g †	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	
City Invest †	10	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅜
City Stores	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Clark Equip 1⅓e	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	30	36¾	35¾	36⅜	+1
Cluet Peab 1e	6	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	2	127½	127½	127½	
Colgate-Pim ⅓a	6	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Collins & Aik ½e	4	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ¼
Collins&Aik pf5 †	1	110½	110½	110½	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
ColumB'cast A.80e	5	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
ColumB'cast B.80e	5	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf †	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf †	100	21¼	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Col & South †	70	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	270	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	14	79	77	79	+1½
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	50	73	72	73	+2
Colum Pict ½g	10	22	21½	21½	— ¼
Colum P pf 2¾k	1	46	46	46	+1
Colum Carbon 4	2	91	90	90	—1½
Coml Credit 2	11	43¼	43	43	
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	11	48	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
Coml Solvents .30e	15	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Com'wlth&South	97	¾	⅝	⅞	
Com & So pf 2½k	1	80	78½	82½	
Com Ed 1.40	6	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ½e	3	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅞
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	26¼	26	26¼	
Consol Cigpf4¾k †	10	96	96	96	+ ½
Cons Copper .20g	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cons Edison 1.60	31	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
Cons Edis pf 5	7	106⅛	106⅜	106⅜	
Cons Film Ind	23	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf 1⅛k	8	25⅛	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
ConsLaundries .35e	8	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	16	30⅞	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	8	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	19	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	14	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
Consol Coal pf2½	2	47	47	47	— ½
ConsumPf4½pf †	90	105¼	105	105¼	+ ⅛
Container Corp ½e	4	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓e	34	9⅞	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1⅓e	21	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅜
Cont Diam F .30e	8	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	12	45	44⅜	45	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30e	205	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	20	21½	20¾	21½	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess 1⅓e	4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Cont Steel ⅓e	1	28½	28½	28½	
Cooper Bess pf3 †	10	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
CopperweldStl .80	25	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	20	49	49	49	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	
Cornell-D E .40e	40	21½	19⅞	21	+1⅛
Coty Inc .15e	1	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
Coty Interna †	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Crane Co 1	43	27⅜	26⅞	27	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	70	108	108	108	
Cream of Wh 1⅓	3	24¾	24¼	24¼	
Crosley Corp ⅓e	5	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
Crown Cork ½e	3	36	35⅝	36	
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	13	34⅛	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†180	25	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	34	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Cuban-AS cvpf5½	21	116¼	116¼	116¾	+ ⅜
Cudahy Packing	13	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
Cuneo Press 1⅓	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	204	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	†200	121	119	121	+2½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	8	50⅛	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright ⅜g	19	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	2	25⅞	25⅜	25½	— ⅛

D

Davison Chem 1e	1	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
Deere & Co 2g	21	45⅜	44¾	45⅜	+ ⅞
Deere & Co pf1.40	3	35½	35½	35½	
Del & Hudson	29	33⅞	33	33	— ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	16	20⅝	20½	20½	
Det Hills 4	10	55	55	55	—2
Devoe&Ray A 1	†250	38½	37½	37½	
Diam Match 12⅓	2	31½	31½	31½	
Diam T Motor ⅓e	9	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.20	14	34¼	33½	33½	— ⅜
Dixie Cup ¼e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½g †	60	46½	46⅜	46½	+ ¼
Doehler D Cas⅓e	21	43	42¼	43	+2⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	8	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	14	53	52¼	52½	+ ⅜
Dow Chem 3	1	128½	128½	128½	
Dow Chem pf 4	3	111	111	111	
Dresser Mfg 1e	13	39¾	39	39	— ⅛
Duntnill Int	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Duplan Corp .40e	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 2⅓e	11	158½	157¼	158	+1

E

Eagle PichLd .30e	34	13½	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
Eastern Air L	8	39¼	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅛
Eastern R M .20e	10	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	170½	170½	170½	
Eaton Mfg 3	2	47½	47¼	47½	+ ½
El&Mus Ind .08e	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
El Auto-Lite 1e	2	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
Electric Boat 3a	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
El Power & Lt	36	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	89¼	88¼	88¼	— ¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	94½	94	94¼	+ ¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	43	43	43	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	98	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	†120	98½	98¼	98½	— ⅛
EPS$5½pf5½	†180	100¾	100	100	+ ¼
Eng PS $6 pf6	† 30	102	102	102	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Erie R R 1⅓e	10	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Erie R R ct 1⅓e	60	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	2	58	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
EurekaVCleaner⅓e	13	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Evans Prod ¼e	6	14	13¾	13¾	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	36½	36¼	36½	+ ½

F

Fairbanks Morse1a	6	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ¾
Fajardo Sugar 2	8	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Farm Tel & Rad	38	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mng & Smelt	11	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
Fed Mogul .55e	2	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Fed Mog pf 4.50	2	77	77	77	+ ¼
Fed Ms & Smelt	21	43¼	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
Federal D Strs1½	4	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ½pe	7	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ½
Firestone 1⅓pe	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
First T&R pf4½g	2	108	107¾	107¾	
First Nat Strs 2½g	2	40	40	40	+ ½
Flintkote .30e	11	25⅞	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅜
Florence Stove 2	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	3	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ¼
FollansbeeStl pf †	80	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	— ¼
Foster Wheeler¼e	16	22⅝	21¾	22½	+1¼
FostWhGpf 1½ †	80	22¼	22	22	
Fruehauf Tra .80e	6	40¾	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
Fruehl&Upf4½ †	20	112	112	112	

G

Gabriel Co	4	5	5	5	+ ⅜
Gair Robert .30g	28	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Gamewell 1¼se †250		41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	179	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓ge	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	2	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅜
GenAmTrans 1¼e	3	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	19	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	
Gen Bronze .30e	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
GenCable pf5½k†	70	95½	95	95½	
Gen Cigar 1	4	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
Gen Elec 1.40	32	28¾	28⅜	28½	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	14	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	110	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Gen Motors 1⅓e	48	64⅞	64½	64¾	+ ¼
Gen Out Ad ¼ae	26	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
Gen Out Ad A.4	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛

Bks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
Gen Printink .20e	11	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal ½e	11	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Refract .60e	8	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ½e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†880	78¼	78	78¼	— ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ½e	5	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
Gen

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Pan Am. Air Reports Net Of 97c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways reported its gross business in 1943 increased $16,500,000 in 1943 to an aggregate of $126,000,000, although preliminary net income as reported was down to $1,929,764 or 97 cents a share compared with $3,780,015 or $1.95 each on a slightly smaller number of shares.

J. T. Trippe, president, said the international air system was looking forward to improving its fleet and that its new planes "will be twice as big" as the present 42-ton Boeing flying boats.

"They will carry more than 100 passengers and provide economical travel over your system's routes to all continents at tariffs within reach of the average man," Mr. Trippe said.

The Pan American executive reiterated his position that in international air transport "our nation's best interest would be served by concentrating the effort of the United States behind a single American international operation, strong enough to compete on even terms with the great foreign flag air transport monopolies created by other principal trading nations."

Other air lines, wishing to compete for postwar world air revenues, have opposed this Pan American view.

Reviewing 1943 operations, Mr. Trippe reported the system carried 643,936 passengers, a record that compared with 492,197 in 1942. Freight volume aggregated 84,545,010 pounds, another record and compared with 26,459,057 pounds the year before. About 66 per cent of the system's revenues were payments for military transport, construction or related services, the report adde i.

Other earnings statements are as follows:

International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. reports consolidated net profit for the first three months of 1944 of $2,340,386, compared with $1,247,957 in the 1943 quarter. The report excludes accounts of certain foreign subsidiaries and those in Axis controlled countries.

United States Plywood Corp. reports net profit after taxes but before renegotiation for the fiscal year ended April 30, of $913,742 equal after preferred dividends to $2.83 each on 299,932 common shares, compared with $757,046 or $2.91 each on 249,932 common shares in the preceding fiscal year. The report said earnings in the year ended in 1943 were after $57,000 paid to the Government in renegotiation. Sales amounted to $20,563,000 against $19,070,000 in 1943.

Universal Pictures Co., Inc., and subsidiaries report net profit of $1,833,345 for the 26 weeks ended April 29, compared with $1,858,552 for the similar period of 1943.

Allied Stores Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit for the quarter ended April 30 of $1,591,297, equal to 73 cents a common share, compared with $1,835,056, or 75 cents a share in the corresponding 1943 quarter.

Singer Manufacturing Co. for the year ended Dec. 31 reported earnings of $13,611,707 equal to $15.12 a share, compared with $12,789,844 or $14.21 in 1942.

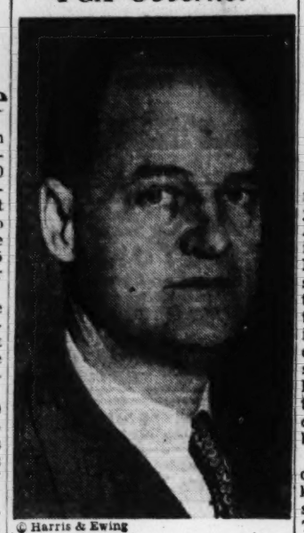
Continental Foundry & Machine Co., formerly Continental Roll & Steel Foundry Co., reports net profit for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 of $2,049,251 equal to $5.44 a common share, compared with revised 1942 earnings of $2,250,205 or $6.03. The report said 1943 net profit is subject to final renegotiation settlement.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. and subsidiaries report net income of $1,680,279 for the fiscal year ended March 31, or $4.45 a common share, compared with $1,152,675, or $3.07 a common share, for the preceding year. In the preceding year income was after a special deduction of $900,000 for contingencies. No such amount was set aside in the recent period.

Continental Motors Corp. reports net profit after taxes, reserves and charge-offs for the six months ended April 30 of $2,896,185 equal to 90 cents a common share, compared with $2,992,356 or $1 a share in the 1943 period. The company reports that shipments for the first half of the present fiscal year are approximately 11 per cent greater than in the like period a year ago.

Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit for the quarter ended March 31 of $655,993 or $1.86 a share, compared with $848,257 or $1.84 a share in the similar 1943 period.

FCA Governor



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Ivy William Duggan

Prominent in southern agriculture, who has just taken the oath of office as new governor of the Farm Credit Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

N. A. M. Head Finds SEC Wrong in Tally On Working Capital

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert Gaylord, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has issued a statement in which he charges the Securities & Exchange Commission with exceeding its authority and creating a "dangerously misleading impression" in declaring that all industry has plenty of working capital to convert to peacetime operations without financial aid.

Mr. Gaylord said complete statistics as to the over-all ability of industry to finance reconversion are not available, "and the SEC interpretation of such figures as it has assembled is either unintelligent or done for some purpose not clear."

"If an industrial corporation, trying to sell stock, used the same methods of interpreting its financial position, the commission itself would charge it with trying to fleece the public," he said.

Mr. Gaylord took issue with the Government agency figures which he said included in estimates of working capital, the amount of cash manufacturers were forced to set aside to meet taxes and amounts received from the Government on "V" and "VT" loans. He also said inventories and receivables were included as a portion of working capital of industry, and that these assets could not be given full value.

"Furthermore, they cannot be used in reconversion, and to provide jobs, unless they can be turned into cash promptly," he asserted.

Working capital is what a manufacturer has on hand to meet his payrolls, to buy raw materials, to keep his plant in repair and to meet the hundreds of other day to day expenses," Mr. Gaylord said.

Savings Found 6 Times Bond Quota by SEC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—A Securities and Exchange Commission report from Philadelphia yesterday, suggesting that the American public was lagging in its contributions to the present Fifth War Loan drive, was not supported in Treasury circles here today, which while not disputing the SEC statement that American individuals had tucked away in cash and bank deposits more than six times the $6,000,000,000 they had been asked to contribute this time, reported that they were not disturbed by the public's rate of bond buying.

It is much too early in the bond drive, which opened June 12, to know just how the public is responding to this latest drive, a Treasury Official said today. It takes two to three weeks to process the E bonds, it was pointed out; that is, the Federal Reserve banks are usually between two and three weeks behind in reporting sales of E bonds (the kind allotted for public buying) so that an authoritative picture of how fast or how slowly the public was buying these bonds could not be had until about the first of July.

The SEC report yesterday showed that during the first three months of 1944 Americans had increased their cash savings by $2,100,000,000 and thus raised their total cash and bank deposit holdings to the tremendous sum of $36,600,000,000. This was the figure that the SEC pointed to as being more than six times the $6,000,000,000 of the Fifth War Bond total of $16,000,000,000 that the public is asked to subscribe.

The inference drawn from the SEC report was that the individuals' contribution to this war bond drive could be met practically overnight if Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen were to take the six billion dollars out of their banks or out from under their mattresses and buy war bonds with it. For every dollar they withdrew they would still have five dollars left.

While the Treasury completely agrees that that is one way to meet the public allotment in the present war bond drive, it preferred not to outline how the public should meet its total, preferring at this early date to wait and see just how the public was supporting the drive, which does not end until July 8.

Up until this week end the Treasury reports $1,545,000,000 worth of E bonds were sold, though of course these figures are not final as many millions have not been reported or processed yet, it was pointed out. This equals about 26 per cent of the $6,000,000,000 that the public is asked to buy, which was somewhat under the amount that possibly should have been contributed if the period from June 12 to July 8 is divided up in percentages. But the Treasury pointed out that sales come in spurts and that the big spurt is usually near the end of the bond sales drive.

Fifth War Loan Quota to Firms Set At $10 Billions

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Intensive sale of the four marketable issues of the Fifth War Loan to corporation and other large non-banking investors began today.

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau said the national quota for sale of that type of securities is $10,000,000,000.

The four marketable issues, which will bear interest beginning today, are 2½ per cent Treasury bonds; 2 per cent Treasury bonds; 1¼ per cent Treasury notes; and ⅞ths per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

Mr. Morgenthau said subscriptions for these issues may be made at any Federal Reserve bank or branch, or at the Treasury. Orders also will be handled without charge by any bank, investment house, stock exchange firm or local war finance committee solicitors.

The national quota for sale of Fifth War Loan bonds to individuals is $6,000,000,000.

Asks Lightweight Print Be Abandoned

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Abandonment of the new, lightweight 30-pound newsprint is recommended by a committee of United States newspaper executives after conferences with Canadian newsprint manufacturers.

The executives advised Arthur R. Treanor, director of the War Production Board's printing and publishing division, to ask the Canadian government to go back to an earlier arrangement. This provided that the Dominion guarantee shipments of 200,000 tons of regular 32-pound newsprint monthly.

The committee, appointed by Mr. Treanor, said if this step is not taken the total Canadian production will suffer and new cuts will have to be made in American quotas. The lightweight paper is now used by about one-fifth of United States publishers, who use half of all Canadian newsprint.

The newspaper executives urged that their recommendations be put in effect July 1. WPB officials indicated this would be done.

Jobs, Not Costs, Seen Primary Thought in Ordering Cutbacks

Second of three articles on the return of American industry to civilian production

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Previous article pointed out the odd coincidence that the reconversion program starts just four years after the national defense program started, and with many similar circumstances. This reconversion program has two general divisions—the new arrangement for handling cutbacks in war production, and the plans to take the brakes off civilian production.

WPB's new Production Economic Committee will, in parceling out cutbacks, take into account principally (1) whether the contractor can shift promptly to other war jobs; (2) whether he is in a labor shortage area; and (3) whether he can shift quickly to civilian production. This adds up to mean that a maximum of jobs, or a minimum of unemployment, will be a major consideration. And this in turn seems to mean (though Washington reports do not say so explicitly) that production costs will be a somewhat secondary consideration.

Cost Major Consideration

Cost, for example, was a major thought of the Navy in ending its Brewster contract, as it published figures which showed Brewster costs for the Corsair carrier-fighter-plane considerably above those at Goodyear and Chance-Vought, which suffered smaller cut-backs. While actually the Brewster workers did not have a very good case, since the regional office of the WMC claims to have promptly made available to them offers of 11,000 different jobs not far away, nevertheless the chief clamor raised against the Brewster cutback was not its suddenness but the fact that it would cause unemployment. The assumption is that in future, PEC's allocation of cutbacks will consider the workers' jobs first and production costs second.

But WPB has worked out a longer-range program for cutbacks also. PEC's job is not limited to handling cut-backs as they come along. An effort is now being made to draw up what might be called an X-Day schedule of future cut-backs, somewhat analogous to the D-Day program of prospective war orders which the War College tried to draw up in the years before the war. The plan is to have Army and Navy, as far as possible, figure out in advance the size of cut-backs and stop-work orders which will go out on the day that Germany is defeated.

These advance schedules will go through the PEC planners' mill, and then as soon as possible PEC will notify contractors as far in advance as possible of what they can expect on "X-Day." Thus they will be able to lay their own plans more accurately and much further in advance on what to do with their machinery, their materials—and most important of all, with their people.

Removing the Restrictions

The new plan for taking the brakes off civilian production is a somewhat different story, though written to the same end, that is, the fullest transitional-period employment.

To understand what this means it should be remembered that the war production program has entailed certain rather flat and broad restrictions on civilian output. Limitation orders had prevented civilian goods makers from using raw materials and in some cases manpower, even though surpluses of both were developing in some places. These limitation orders were still retained up to the invasion of Europe on a more or less "just-in-case" reasoning. Now, however, "the invasion raises the curtain on reconversion." There had been much talk this Spring of a small experimental program to let certain small plants in a test area "chew up" some material surpluses in civilian goods production; and with tantalizing slowness some programs had been worked out to make a limited number of flat irons, electric stoves, etc.

But these restrictions are now to be lifted in a rather broad way, beginning with aluminum and magnesium, now in growing supply, and probably soon extending to non-ferrous metals and ultimately perhaps to steel and other materials.

WPB Checks with WMC

The gates are lifted in an interesting way. Civilian manufacturers will be able to get these materials only through the regional offices of WPB, which of course will check with the next-door regional office of War Manpower Commission. Thus they can start up the machines only if WMC says there is enough local manpower, and if WPB says there is enough raw material. By this means the regional WPB offices will become the "claimant agencies" sending in to Washington for permission to use raw materials under something like the Controlled Materials Plan.

But this program, like the PEC cut-back program, also has its longer-range or X-Day side. Manufacturers can now lay the groundwork for an X-Day shift to civilian production, by doing work on pilot models and processes which had hitherto been under WPB bans and limitation orders. They can also order the necessary machine and machine tools in advance.

This is of importance for obvious reasons. For one, lack of pilot models might hold up thousands of workers after X-Day while scores of engineers and draftsmen toiled on experiments, blueprints, and finally on new shop layouts. Furthermore civilian production, like war production, is a series of steps the first of which must start in some cases months ahead of the last. Washing machines and automobiles cannot be made without forgings and castings. Nor can the assembly lines start till all the machinery is in place—which may mean first the prompt removal of acres of machinery now busy making tanks, planes, and airplane engines.

(To be continued)

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.57⅛	1.55⅝	1.56⅞	1.56⅝	
Minneapolis	1.55⅛	1.54¼	1.55⅛	1.54½	
Kansas City	1.49⅞	1.48⅞	1.49¼	1.49	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.57	1.55⅝	1.46⅞	1.56⅛	
Minneapolis	1.53⅝	1.52¼	1.53⅞	1.52⅝	
Kansas City	1.50⅞	1.49¼	1.50¼	1.49¾	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.58¾	1.57½	1.58¾	1.57¾	
Minneapolis	1.54½	1.53⅞	1.54⅜	1.53⅞	
Kansas City	1.52	1.50⅞	1.51⅞	1.51⅜	
July Oats					
Chicago	.75¾	.73⅞	.75½	.73⅝	
Minneapolis	....	....	.75¼	.75¼	
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.08½	1.10¼	1.08½	1.09½	1.09⅛
Sept.	1.09¾	1.11⅛	1.09⅝	1.10⅜	1.10
Dec.	1.11⅜	1.12⅞	1.11⅜	1.12½	1.11⅛
May	1.14½	1.15¾	1.14½	.15⅛	1.14⅜
Barley, Chicago					
July	1.20¾	1.22	1.20¾	1.21¾	1.21
Sept.	1.11¼	1.12	1.11¼	1.11⅜	1.11
Dec.	1.11¼	1.11¾	1.11¼	1.11½	1.10¾

Wools

Grease

July	....	....	....	94.0N	94.0
October	....	....	....	93.0N	93.0
December	....	....	....	90.5N	90.5
March	....	....	....	88.5N	87.5
Tops					
July	....	....	....	133.0B	133.1
October	125.5	126.1	125.5	126.1B	125.9
December	122.8	123.0	122.8	123.1B	122.8
March	117.9	118.5	117.9	118.2B	118.0
May	115.8	116.5	115.8	116.1B	116.0

N—Nominal. B—Bid.

Cotton

July	21.89	21.94	21.89	21.90	21.72
October	21.01	21.24	21.01	21.22	21.05
December	20.81	21.05	20.81	21.01	20.85
March	20.62	20.88	20.62	20.86	20.65
May	20.45	20.70	20.45	20.64	20.46

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November 1.51B 1.51

Eggs

October	40.45	41.00	40.45	40.80	40.50
November	40.90	41.25	40.90	41.25	40.50
December	40.65	41.10	40.65	41.00	40.60

Potatoes

November 2.95N 2.95

B—Bid. N—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 114

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on June 14, 1944, for the second quarter of the year 1944, equal to 2½ of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on July 15, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 29, 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

E. J. BECKETT, *Treasurer*

San Francisco, California

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am G&E 3¾s 70	108	108	108
4	Am G&E 2¾s 50	103⅝	103½	103⅝
2	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	124½	124½	124½
22	As Elec 4½s 53	89	88¾	89
11	As G&E 5s 68	24¾	24	24⅜
8	As G&E 4½s 49	24½	24½	24½
4	As T&T 5½s 55A	93¼	93¼	93¼
7	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	103	103	103
19	Cen St El 5½s 54	50¾	50½	50¾
16	Cen St El 5s 48	50½	50	50½
1	CenStP&CL 5½s 53 st	100	100	100
77	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	73½	72½	73
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	102½	102½	102½
25	Cities Ser 5s 50	103	103	103
10	Cont G&E 5s 58A	103¾	103½	103½
11	East G&P 4s 56A	98½	98¼	98¼
3	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	99½	99½	99½
15	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
1	Ill Pow & L 6s 53	105⅛	104½	105⅛
3	Inters Pow 6s 52	69	68¾	69
3	Inters Pow 5s 57	93¾	93¼	93⅜
25	N Eng G&E 5s 50	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛
5	N Eng G&E 5s 48	88	88	88
9	N Eng G&E 5s 47	88	87¾	88
3	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	102	102	102
10	N Eng Pow 5s 48	101¾	101	101½
1	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
2	Park Lex Ishld 3s 64	55¾	55¾	55¾
9	Shaw W&P 4½s 67 A	106	105	105
3	So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
18	So Ind Ry 4s 51	85	84	85
7	Stand G & E 6s 48 st	96¾	96¾	96¾
5	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	96½	96¾	96¾
2	Stand G&E 6s 51	97	97	97
5	Stand G&E 6s 57	97	96½	97
1	Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	115	115	115
11	Waldorf-Act 5s 54	40	40	40
1	York Rys 5s 47 st	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

5	Cauca Val 7s 48	25	25	25
2	Guan & Wes R 6s 58	70	70	70
35	Russian 6½s 1919	7¼	7¼	7¼
36	Russ 5½s 1921	7½	7	7

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos& Albany	110¼	109½	110¼	109¼
2.00	Bos Edison	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	35⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	67½	67¼	67½	68
..	Bos&Me pr pf	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	39⅞
..	Bos&Me st	4	4	4	3
..	Bos&Me st B pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
..	EastMassStRy	4⅝	4⅝	48	5
.20a	Int'l But Hole	12	12	12	10¾
2.50	Lamson pf	31½	31½	31½	31½
..	Maine Cent	4½	4½	4½	4½
2.00a	Mergentahler	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅛
2.75a	N E Tel & Tel	108½	106	108	108
..	North Butte	39c	34c	34c	34c
..	Quincy Min	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
.60	Shawmut Assn	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛
2.50	Unit Shoe M	72	72	72	71½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

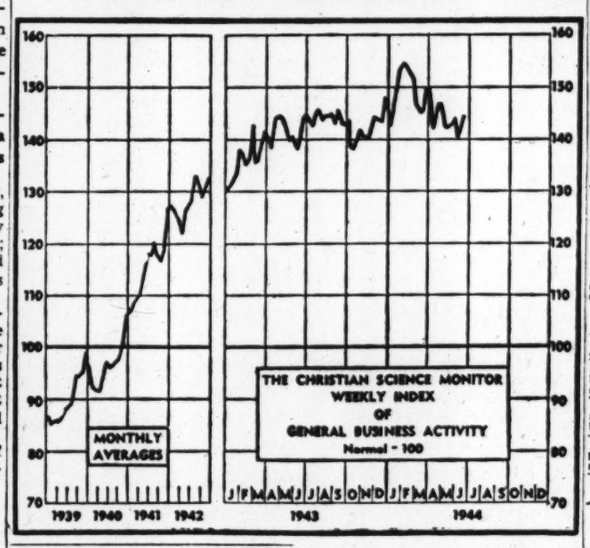
Bendix Reports 10-Month Backlog

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP) — Ernest R. Breech, president, told the annual meeting of stockholders of the Bendix Aircraft Corporation the corporation's monthly production was now averaging about $75,000,000 and that approximately $750,000,000 in unfilled orders—a 10-month backlog—remained on the books.

Scudder, Stevens & Clark

Scudder, Stevens & Clark Fund, Inc. reports total net assets of $17,670,842 on May 31, 1944, equal to $92.58 per share on the 190,875 outstanding shares. This compares with total net assets of $16,405,165 at the close of May, 1943, equivalent to $90.19 on the 181,898 shares then outstanding.

Monitor Index of Business Advances Further in Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity advanced further during the week ended June 17 to 144.6 (prel.) from 142.9 for the preceding week. This compared with 141.3 for the week ended June 19, last year.

Bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings scored gains for the week. Electric power production advanced less than seasonally with the resulting decline in the adjusted figure only partially offsetting the gains in the other two components.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variations and long-term trend:

	Jun 17* 1944	Jun 10 1944	Jun 19 1943
Combined index	144.6	143.9	141.3
Bk debits outside NYC	176.2	173.6	166.0
Elec power production	129.6	130.1	130.8
Misc carloadings	126.1	126.1	127.1

*Preliminary

Syndicate to Offer Lerner Stores Stock

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Lerner Stores Corporation, Baltimore, has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 35,000 shares of no par value common stock to be publicly offered by a group of underwriters headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane.

Proceeds are to be received by the sellers—Joseph J. Lerner of New York, president, who is offering 30,000 of the 70,500 shares he now holds, and a wholly-owned subsidiary, Associated Lerner Shops of America Inc., which is tendering its entire interest of 5,000 shares.

The company operates 180 retail stores throughout the country.

Price Control Exemptions

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Cottonseed and peanut flours will be exempt from price control June 28, the Office of Price Administration announced. OPA explained this is being done because processors of soybean, potato and rice flours are free from price control. OPA also said increases which may result will not be felt by the consumer.

Junior Chamber of Commerce

OMAHA (AP)—Mearns T. Gates, Pomeroy, Wash., newly elected president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has announced the appointment of Robert D. Benson, Dayton, Ohio, as national treasurer of the organization which just closed its convention here.

John Hancock Announces Administrative Changes

Official changes in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, affecting the administration of general agencies and the direction of group insurance sales, have been announced by President Guy W. Cox, to become effective on July 1.

Clarence W. Wyatt, C. L. U., who for the past five years has served as Boston general agent of the company, has been elected second vice-president. He will assume general supervision of group insurance sales and assist in other activities of the group department.

Clyde F. Gay, author of several books on sales and sales training, and second vice-president of the company, will assume the administration of the company's general agencies.

To assist Mr. Gay in his new duties, R. Radcliffe Massey, recently appointed assistant manager of general agencies, will become manager of general agencies. Ferrell M. Bean, assistant manager of general agencies, has been promoted to superintendent of agencies.

CLASSIFIED

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Pleasant work at the seashore; good earnings, experience not necessary. Write at once special delivery—Hotel Empire, Old Orchard Beach, Me.; Mr. Miller.

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The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.
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Excellent position for good man or woman. Write or telephone immediately Hotel Empire, Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

Meat Cutter and Countermen
Top wages; 48-hour week; Food Center, 10 Harvard Square, Brookline, Mass.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK for high class inn, 14 rooms. Massachusetts. Long season. Good wages, refined atmosphere. Box Z-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AAF MAJOR, HONORABLY DISCHARGED; Christian Scientist; fifteen years' flying experience; certificated pilot and ground instructor with seven ratings; engineering background; author, lecturer; desires permanent aviation position requiring initiative and reliability; excellent references. Write Box D-106, 1013 National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.

WANTED—Teacher experienced in grammar and primary school work to tutor five or six children during the summer, preferably an older woman, perhaps one whose grown children no longer need her. This may lead to permanent twelve months' position. Small school, beautiful location on Narragansett Bay. $60.00 per month and maintenance. Write or telephone Hopelands, East Greenwich, R. I.

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COMPANION guest for older woman; must be congenial; summer; Vermont near Albany; salary; Ex 923—ELdorado 5-0200 N. Y. C. or write Box S-22, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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MAID for Navy wife; 2 small children; small apartment; convenient location; live in. BIG. 6710 (Mass.).

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$110,000 FOR immediate sale, about 2 acre estate, terraced landscaping, live oak, redwood, cypress trees, waterfalls, fish pond, 360-ft. swim. pool; 5 decorated dress. rms.; barbecue pit; house termite-proof, firewalls, terraces, extra large din. rm., solarium, living rm., library, study with built-in safe, 3 powder rms., ballroom with pictureseque, hand-painted walls, billiard rm., soda fountain; 4 complete bedroom suites, servant quarters for 3. BR. 23671. Owner, 414 St. Pierre Rd., Bel-Air, Los Angeles.

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BEVERLY, MASS.—Newly decorated 6-room cottage, fireplace, hot-water heat, sun parlor and basement garage; Montserrat section; immediate occupancy; price $6700. LESTER O. STERLING, Realtor. Tel. Bev. 681 or 590.

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INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
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Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	D	I	C	I	L
O	■	U	■	H	■	E
M	O	N	T	A	N	A
B	■	E	A	T	■	R
■	F	■	X	■	E	N
S	A	P	■	E	L	I
C	U	R	T	A	I	N
O	N	E	■	R	A	G
T	A	■	F	■	S	■
L	■	M	O	W	■	C
A	M	E	R	I	C	A
N	■	R	N	■	I	■
D	R	E	S	D	E	N

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Sports News

Tex Hughson Snaps Losing Slide of Sox

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The value of a pitching ace, the sort of hurler who stands for gilt-edged insurance against a losing streak, was very clearly demonstrated yesterday afternoon at damp Fenway Park.

Having kicked away the first half of a double-header to the Washington Senators, 5-4, for their second straight setback, the Red Sox were about to step into an express "down" car on the American League elevator as they faced the nightcap. Their immediate future was as dark as the overcast sky. The Senators, it seemed, had them on the run.

In Fourth Place

But in this situation a tall Texan with the familiar family name of Hughson stalked quietly to the mound, threw back a limber right arm and with his famed assortment of fast balls, knucklers, sliders, curves, etc., shouted a commanding "Halt!" into the hit-hungry faces of the Senators. Yielding a mere three hits, all singles, Tex annexed his 10th victory of the still-young season, 4-0, and braked the Boston slide at fourth place, within half a game of the now second-place White Sox. The Yankees, by winning two, squeezed one percentage point ahead of the locals.

Thus, instead of figuring how they might whittle down a slim St. Louis Browns' lead, the Red Sox today were confronted with the embarrassing problem of how to get back into the runner-up berth. Obviously, in a league so compact, it is dangerous to merely split a double-header. And losing six out of eight, as the Red Sox have done in the past few days, is downright disastrous. At least, it is if you are thinking about the pennant.

White Sox Next

However, Joe Cronin faces a grand opportunity starting Wednesday, when the Chicago White Sox come to Fenway for three single games in a row. It is hardly necessary to point to the lift a sweep of this series could give our local heroes, or even a two-to-one edge. In fact, unless they snap out of their slump against the White Sox, there will be no mention of the word crucial when the Browns come to town on Saturday.

Incidentally, closer examination of the Hughson mound record reveals that he now has defeated each rival club in the circuit at least once, becoming the first pitcher to accomplish this feat in the American League. He has notched the Athletics, White Sox and Yankees twice. Yesterday was his initial 1944 start against the Washington club. It was his first shutout.

Wednesday's game with the White Sox will be a 5:30 twilight affair according to General Manager Eddie Collins.

* * *

Briefs . . . Cronin benched himself in yesterday's nightcap and sent Lou Finney to first base . . . Apparently short on batting practice, Lou failed to hit a ball out of the infield . . . Just the same, he will help the attack . . . Pete Fox and Bobby Doerr, at .325, are among the league's leading hitters . . . Jim Tabor had a four-for-seven day yesterday, including his fourth homer . . . Hughson, very fast and loose, is a picture on the mound . . . If the Navy calls him soon, Boston's pitching picture will turn sad, indeed.

* * *

The Braves split their twin bill at the Polo Grounds . . . Red Barrett won 5-1, and Jim Tobin lost 4-1, to Bill Voiselle, Met Ott's ace . . . The Braves move West, playing a twi-night double-header at Cincinnati on Wednesday . . . They were to play at the Sampson Naval Station today . . . Connie Ryan has received his induction notice from his Atlanta, Ga., draft board . . . The Red Sox optioned Vic Johnson, young southpaw, to Louisville . . . Brooklyn's tryout camp was in session today at Holyoke and continues through tomorrow and Wednesday.

American League

		Won	Lost	P.C
Games Behind				
	St. Louis	38	27	.585
4	Chicago	30	27	.526
4½	New York	31	29	.517
4½	Boston	33	31	.516
7	Washington	30	33	.476
7½	Detroit	30	34	.469
8	Philadelphia	29	34	.460
8½	Cleveland	29	35	.453

Results June 25

Washington 5 Boston 4.
Boston 4, Washington 0.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 4 (10 inns).
St. Louis 5, Detroit 2.
Chicago 11, Cleveland 0.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 3.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 5, Philadelphia 2.

Restaurants

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Puritan Confectionery Co. — Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Maine 566 Congress Street
BUY WAR BONDS

McMillan Cup Races Climax College Yacht Racing Year

The Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association's final major competition of the current year will be next Thursday and Friday, when the 17th Annual McMillan Cup Series is contested off Marblehead, in National 110 class sloops under the colors of the famous Pleon Yacht Club. Six colleges, having survived eliminations or having been seeded into the finals, will seek this oldest of college yachting trophies, which stands for the association's big boat championship. Wartime conditions have forced the sailing of this event in smaller craft than formerly, but the 110's with their Genoa jibs and parachute spinnakers fulfill many of the conditions which have always surrounded this competition.

The 1944 finalists will be Coast Guard, Cornell, Harvard, M. I. T., Michigan, and Yale. Coast Guard and Harvard were the respective winners of the qualification heats in which Cornell, M. I. T., and Yale also qualified. Michigan, because of its distance from the scene of most I. C. Y. R. A. activities, was seeded into the finals.

Tech to Defend

M. I. T. is the defending champion, but pre-race calculations favor Harvard with Coast Guard given an outside chance. Harvard's crew was runner-up a year ago and Commodore George O'Day of the Crimson is thoroughly at home in this type of boat. Flukey racing conditions deprived Harvard of this title a year ago.

Coast Guard will be represented by its retiring Commodore, now Ensign C. Mitchell Daniel, U. S. C. G. Daniel tied for third place in last year's finals behind Ralph Evans of M. I. T. and O'Day of Harvard, but he is an accomplished helmsman in these boats as was shown when he took a verdict in 110's from O'Day in the Jack Wood Trophy Regatta on the Charles River Basin last fall. Coast Guard will be endeavoring to repeat M. I. T.'s performance of a year ago when the Engineers became the first college in the I. C. Y. R. A. history to win both the dinghy and McMillan Cup championships in a single year. The New London institution already holds the New England and national dinghy championships and a victory in the McMillan Cup would be a crowning triumph to culminate an extremely successful sailing year for the Coast Guard Academy.

"High Point Skipper"

Tech, as the defending team, cannot be counted out of the running as M. I. T. is thoroughly familiar with these types of boats, owning a fleet of four of these craft on the Charles River. It is not known who will be the defending skipper for the Engineers but they have a number of capable helmsmen to draw upon in Charles Bloomer, Lee Brite, Jay Schwartz, Bob Smith, and Bob Horrigan.

It is probable that Cornell will have Walter Bray, "high point skipper," in the Middle Atlantic championships, and Yale will depend on Ash Andon, an accomplished Star Class skipper from Westhampton, Long Island. A novelty is provided by Michigan, which will send into the McMillan Cup an all girl crew headed by Harriet Jackson of Oyster Bay, Long Island. Girl skippers have sought the dinghy championships in the past, but as far as can be recalled this is the first time a woman skipper has competed for the McMillan Cup.

A previous history of the McMillan Cup Championship follows:

1928—Princeton—Arthur Knapp, Jr.
1929—Yale—John L. King.
1930—Princeton—William Crowe, Peter Cumming.
1931—Princeton—William Crowe, Peter Cumming.
1932—Harvard—William B. Cudahy, Frank Young.
1933—Dartmouth—John Odell, Philip Farnham.
1934—Harvard—F. Stanton Deland, Michael Cudahy and E. Dwight Fullerton, Jr.
1935—Princeton—William S. Cox, John R. Fales.
1936—Princeton—John R. Fales, W. Gould Jones, and John T. Arms, 3rd.
1937—Yale—Frederick H. Brooke, John Field.
1938—Harvard—James A. Rousmaniere, Loring Reed, John F. Kennedy, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.
1939—Williams—Robert N. Bavier, Jr., Stanley Turner.
1940—Williams—Robert N. Bavier, Jr., and Arthur J. Santry, Jr.
1941—Dartmouth—Emil Mosbacher, Warner M. Willock.
1942—Dartmouth—Emil Mosbacher.
1943—M. I. T.—Ralph L. Evans, Jr.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Elastic Fences

Shortening of the right field barrier at Braves Field recently has once again aroused the question throughout the majors: How far can a big league club go in this direction?

The purpose of the Braves' move, of course, was obvious. Loaded with southpaw power, the Boston team was a soft touch for an enemy left-hander who could fire with any degree of authority. Lefties out of class C leagues were standing Bob Coleman's boys on their collective heads.

Coleman tried to discourage the opposition by starting second string right-handers, but—as they say in the dugout—they simply didn't have it.

Better Target

Thus, unable to go out and buy better right-handed power, the Braves did about all they could do. They brought in the right field fence until it was less than 320 from the plate at the foul pole and gave their southpaw hitters a better target. The results have been favorable. The Coleman gang has clouted more home runs out of the park in that direction than has the enemy. The Braves, with this advantage and their pitching, are tough to beat on the home lot. If they could play all of their games there, catching the Cardinals might be a breeze.

Of course, fences have been moved before and the comment which is aroused this time is not directed particularly at the Braves. The Boston Nationals of the Fuchs regime had an unhappy experience along these lines. They shortened the barrier in left field, chiefly to help Wally Berger. But the strategy backfired when the visitors outhit the Berger associates something like three to one. Upon acquisition of Al Simmons, the White Sox moved the Comiskey Park home plate out 14 or 15 feet. This, too, proved a better break for the visitors than it did for the Chicago club.

Yankee Stadium

The most famous case of a big league park being remodeled for a hitter, of course, is the shaping of Yankee Stadium for Babe Ruth. That is was profitable is common knowledge. Others besides the Babe found the range. They probably always will.

The Cleveland club brought action from the American League a couple of years ago by playing some of its games at League Park, with its short right field and some at Municipal Stadium, with its wide open spaces. To discourage any charge that the Indians were picking their site according to the batting habits of the opposition, the league forced them to make up their mind before the official schedule was released.

Eventually, some definite ruling of universal scope will have to be made regarding movable fences. Otherwise, the thing can get to be a farce. Perhaps the A. L.'s action in the Cleveland case is the answer. Force all clubs to run through the season with their parks shaped as on opening day.

* * *

Service notes . . . Spike Briggs, vice-president of the Tigers, is wearing the gold oak leaf of an Army Air Corps Major . . . Spud Chandler is with the Army at Camp Shelby, Miss. . . . Burgess Whitehead is with the Air Service, stationed at Lincoln, Neb. . . . Private Marius Russo is pitching for the Forth Monmouth nine . . . Joe Marty is the athletic supply sergeant at Mather Field, Calif. . . . Bob Carpenter has been promoted from corporal to sergeant at Camp Grant, Ill.

A recent game in Hawaii between the 14th Naval District stars and the Army's Schofield Barracks, Oahu, nine, brought together many names familiar to big league fans: Bob Harris, Tom Ferrick, Peewee Reese, Johnny Mize, Eddie Pellagrini, Al Brancato, Vern Olsen, Hugh Casey, Walter Masterson, George Dickey, Barney McCosky and others.

Gunder Haegg Up To Old Trick Of Setting Records

STOCKHOLM, June 26 (AP) — Gunder Haegg is up to his old tricks—breaking records.

In his first race of the 1944 season the Swedish track star yesterday set a new world mark of 8:46.4 for the two-mile run. In covering the long grind at Oestersund, the galloping Swede did the first 400 meters in 59.5 seconds; the 800 meters in 2:06; and the 1,500 meters in 4:01.

The long, smooth-striding Gavle fireman, who swept all before him in a triumph tour of the United States last summer, thus shattered his own world mark of 8.47.8 set on July 3, 1942, at Stockholm. His new time compares with the American outdoor mark of 8:51.3 that he made at Cincinnati last Aug. 7.

Haegg's performance indicates that he is in top form for his meeting with Arne Andersson, a fellow countryman, in the 1,500 meters. Andersson, who set the world marks of 4:02.6 for the mile and 3:45 for the 1,500 while Haegg was in the United States, was beaten by Sven Malmberg in the 1,000 meters two weeks ago in his first start of the year.

It will be the first meeting between Haegg and Andersson in two years. The latter, a schoolteacher, has always run second to the fireman, although Haegg's best listed time for the mile is 4:04.6 and 3:45.8 for the 1,500 meters.

Mrs. Zaharias To Show Shots That Won Title

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—After winning the women's western open golf championship—her second in four years—Babe Didriksen Zaharias was trying to straighten out her power drives today before showing her shots to the country's leading pros.

She will be matched with a top-ranking professional in the pro-women's feature Wednesday of the Chicago Victory National tournament. Many of the contestants in the women's western will compete in the meet at the Edgewater Golf Club—and Babe may finally come up against someone she can't out-drive.

Serve as Tune-Up

The pro-women's, pro-amateur, and pro-senior affair will be 36 holes, and serve as a tune-up for some 50 of the best available golfers before they start their 72-hole medal play Friday for the Victory National championship.

You can be sure that most of the spectators will be wanting to see Babe's shots—and may pass up such stars as Ben Hogan, Sammy Byrd, Byron Nelson, Jug McSpaden, and Craig Wood to get a glimpse of the athlete who first jumped into prominence during the Olympic Games of 1932.

Babe averaged nearly 265 yards on her drives Saturday in beating Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia 7 and 5 for the women's western title. Although her tee shots were long, many of them found their way into the rough, and it was only because of her remarkable powers of recovery that she was able to whip up such a wide margin of victory over the 1943 western amateur queen.

Match Squared

Their match was squared at the end of the first 18 after Miss Germain had won three of the last four holes to author a fine 38-37—75, even par, to Babe's 38-39—77.

But on the second round, Babe was out in 35 to gain a 5-up lead and was one-under the regulation for the entire day when she finished the match on the 31st green. She had 14 one-putt greens, and chipped so consistently close to the pins that eight of her putts were four feet long or less. Miss Germain was four-over-par for the 31 holes.

Sports in Brief On the Week End

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Bill Hulse, 4:06 miler, failed to set record for three-quarters mile run at Saturday Y. M. C. A. track meet, running distance in 3:06. On Sunday he ran 4:14.2 mile in New York at New York A. C. spring games.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Chadwick Johnson, of Princeton, won eastern intercollegiate tennis championship by beating teammate, Frederick Prior, 6—2, 9—7, 6—3. Doris Hart, Barry College, Miami, Fla., won women's title beating Constance Clifton, Rollins College, Fla., 6—3, 6—1.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Francisco Segura, Ecuador, won Tri-State tennis tourney by defeating Billy Talbert, Indianapolis, 9—11, 6—2, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5. Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., beat Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—4, in women's final.

CHICAGO—"Babe" Didriksen Zaharias won women's western open golf championship beating Dorothy Germain, Philadelphia, 7and 5, in final of annual tourney.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Eulace Peacock, of the U. S. Coast Guard and former Temple University star, retained National A. A. U. Pentathlon championship by piling up 2,852 points in winning broad jump, javelin throw, and 200-meter sprint.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Gunder Haegg, Sweden track star, set new world record of 8:46.4 for two-mile run.

National League

		W.	L.	P.C.
Games Behind				
	St. Louis	41	16	.719
9½	Pittsburgh	31	25	.554
11	New York	32	29	.525
11	Brooklyn	33	30	.524
12	Cincinnati	31	30	.508
17	Boston	27	36	.429
19	Philadelphia	22	35	.332
20½	Chicago	19	35	.332

Results June 25

Boston 5, New York 1.
New York 4, Boston 1.
St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 3. (9 inns., tie.)
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 1. (10 inns.)
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 0.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Fox	.325	McBride	.236
Doerr	.325	Newsome	.226
Johnson	.306	Metkovich	.226
Tabor	.274	Culberson	.221
Wagner	.273	Lake	.188
Partee	.257	Conroy	176
Cronin	.250	Lazor	.071
Bucher	.244	Finney	.000

Braves

Wright	.350	Moss	.224
Holmes	.310	Workman	.223
Ryan	.286	Eichlson	.211
Masi	.273	Hofferth	.185
Klutts	.264	Wietelmann	.168
Nieman	.263	Sandlock	.083
Phillips	.249	Huston	.000
Macon	.240		

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	7	3	Judd	1	1
Hughson	10	3	O'Neill	2	3
Hausmann	4	2	Woods	2	5
Barrett	2	1	Lake	0	0
Bowman	5	3	Terry	0	6

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchison	5	2	Javery	2	9
Tobin	8	8	Klopp	0	1
Andrews	6	6	Cardoni	0	2
Barrett	8	7	Hickey	0	0

MAINE
(Continued from previous page)

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Sterling by TOWLE
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Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7813

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Support the Fighting 5th War Loan
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FOR MEN — Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
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MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

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(Continued)

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ANGELS'
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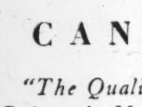
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ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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CLEANS 69 MORE SINKS PER CAN
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Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
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Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Volunteers Provide Fishing Kits for Servicemen

Uniformed Izaak Walton Followers Get Equipment

The American enthusiasm for fishing has remained with thousands of servicemen overseas. Equipment, however, has not always been available. The answer to this problem has been provided by a project launched by Harlan Major and furthered by a group of volunteer workers who spend their spare time in a basement workshop at Major's home in New York reconditioning and preparing fishing gear to be sent to servicemen stationed anywhere outside the United States.

Harlan Major, an expert angler and authority on fishing, started his project about two years ago when a soldier stationed in Australia wrote him about the wonderful fishing possibilities but no equipment. Major sent the man some of his own gear and got the germ of an idea which has provided thousands of men stationed at camps and bases all over the world with a means of recreation.

Originally the fishing gear came from Major and his friends in an ever-widening circle. Newspaper and radio publicity about the project has brought in equipment from all over the country. More than 35 assistants work in crews of 10, each man putting in a night a week. All have specific jobs in the sorting, repairing and reconditioning process.

Letters of appreciation have come from New Guinea, the Solomons, North Africa, the North Atlantic, Alaska, the Fijis, Australia, China, the Mediterranean—from all fronts.

The fishing kits go out at the rate of about 1,000 a week.

Wide World

Top: A few of the many businessmen volunteers working on Major's project. Left to right: Morton O. Davis, forming loops on leader wires; William J. Dalton, sorting cotton snoods; Harlan Major, wiring feather jigs, and Monroe Frankenberger, winding line into measured lengths. Lower: Nelson Rich is shown wrapping a rod. He also examines all fishing rods for possible repairs before they are passed on to the servicemen.

In Lighter Vein

Most Brilliant Man

David Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation of America, gave a speech in which he loudly sang the praises of almost all the inventors connected with radio.

Author Clarence Budington Kelland was present and no sooner did Sarnoff complete his address than Kelland arose and said:

"Mr. Sarnoff has made a glaring omission. He has not included the man whose name will go down to posterity for the most brilliant contribution in the field of radio—the man who invented the knob that shuts the thing off."—Milwaukee Journal.

"Why, Mummy?"

Son: "Mummy, why does it rain?"

Mother: "To make things grow. To give us apples, pears, corn and flowers."

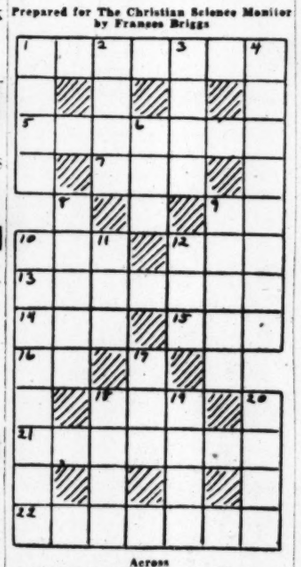
Son: "Then why does it rain on the pavement?" — Atlanta Two Bells.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou, O Lord, art a God full of compassion, and gracious, longsuffering, and plenteous in mercy and truth.—Ps. 86:15

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is an addition, appendix, or supplement to a will?
5—Which State of U. S. is nicknamed the "Treasure State"?
7—Would you eat, row, or don a tangelo?
8—Half an em is what?
10—What is watery, circulating juice of a plant?
12—Who was high priest and judge over Israel?
13—What is a hanging covering which can be drawn up or down?
14—How many acts are there in "Riders to the Sea"?
15—Tatter.
16—Symbol for tantalum.
18—What is the compartment in a barn for hay or grain?
21—"Of thee I sing" is a quotation from what hymn?
22—What city gave its name to a kind of decorated porcelain?

Down

1—What is the crest of a cock?
2—What is a heap of drifted sand piled up by action of the wind?
3—What is a familiar or informal speech?
4—The Sambean is a symbol of what?
6—What is a pecuniary burden imposed by authority?
8—What do you call the group of animals of any particular region?
9—What is the Greek form of Elijah?
10—Saint Andrew is patron saint of what country?
11—What prefix denote "before"?
12—What is the spike of a cereal plant?
17—Because.
18—Nothing more than.
19—In Longfellow's poem, what is heard "among the trees playing the celestial symphonies"?
20—What Bible character built a city which he named after his son?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

It seems definitely settled that the post-war automobile will have four wheels and will depend upon a motor for power.—Indianapolis News.

There are no syndicate columnists in Utopia, as a writer there can't find enough wrong to fill a column of newspaper space.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Did You Ever Wonder

What "Loofah Sponges" Are?

Since Pearl Harbor, loofah (or luffa) sponges have been produced by the million in Cuba. These so-called sponges (which, however, are of vegetable origin while true sponges come from animals) previously came principally from Japan and China.

The loofah sponge is formed from the tangled fibrous mass found within the loofah gourd. It is used to filter water in marine engines.

And another species of loofah plant produces what are known as dishcloth gourds. We are tempted to try to get some for our Victory garden.

W. P. Keasbey

Balsa a Weed

Costa Rica's balsa tree, which furnishes light strategic wood for war uses, is sometimes called a "tree weed" because it grows wild and is seldom found in thick stands.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Arnaudov, Mikhail (mi-kä-il' är-nä-ōō'-dôf) — Minister of Education in the new pro-Nazi Bulgarian government.

Bonomi, Ivanoe (ē-vä'-nō-ā bō-nō'-mē) — Italy's new Premier.

Carentan (kä'-räN'-täN') — Coastal town of France, key to Cherbourg.

Rallis, Petros (pä'-trōs rä'-lyēs)—New Minister of Air in the Greek Government-in-Exile.

Ste. Mère Eglise (sänt mâr' ā'-glēz') — French town between Carentan and Cherbourg.

Suichwan (swē'-chwän')—American air field in China.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Grosseto (grōs-sä'-tō) — Town on the west coast of Italy.

Orvieto (ôr-vyē'-tō)—Italian town northeast of Rome.

Perugia (pā-rōō'-jä) — Point on the "Caesar Line."

Saipan (sī-pän')—Chief island of the Marianas group, where Allied landings have been made.

Vlipuri (vē'-pōō-rē) — Important Finnish port on the Karelian Isthmus, captured by the Russians.

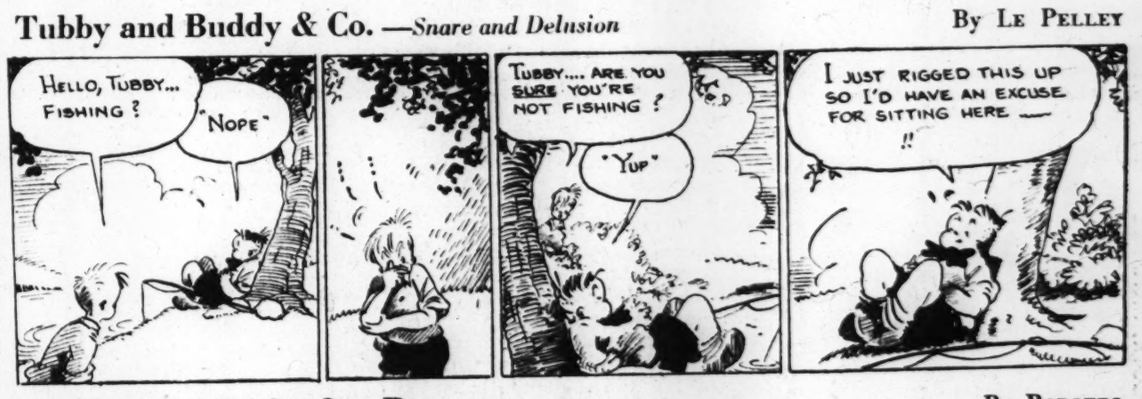
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; ch=ch in chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

NEWS ITEM— SUGAR CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM LUMBER

HOW'LL YOU HAVE YOUR SUGAR, MISS BELLOWS, FINELY DIVIDED OR IN A SLAB?
PITTS SAW MILL
SAWDUST
SAWDUST'S RATHER STICKY THIS MORNING, MR. MORRILL
GUESS THEY FORGOT TO TAKE THE SUGAR CONTENT OUT
MEATS GROCERIES HARDWARE & DRY GOODS
SORRY - WE'RE ALL OUT OF LUMP SUGAR
THAT'S OK, SIS - I'LL JUST CARVE A CUBE OFF THIS TABLE LEG
LUNCH ROOM
JED ALWAYS DID HAVE A SWEET TOOTH
L.E. VAN ZELM

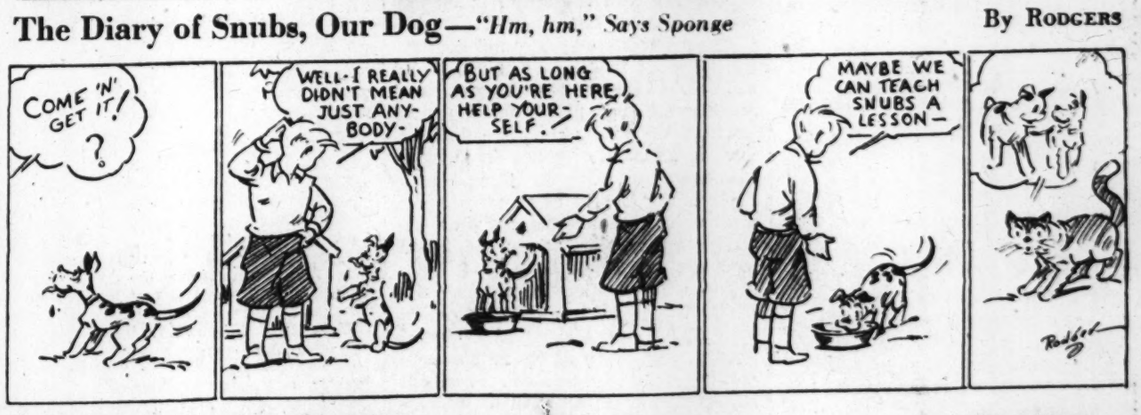
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Snare and Delusion*

By Le Pelley


HELLO, TUBBY... FISHING?
"NOPE"
TUBBY.... ARE YOU SURE YOU'RE NOT FISHING?
"YUP"
I JUST RIGGED THIS UP SO I'D HAVE AN EXCUSE FOR SITTING HERE — !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"*Hm, hm,*" *Says Sponge*

By Rodgers


COME 'N' GET IT!
?
WELL-I REALLY DIDN'T MEAN JUST ANY-BODY-
BUT AS LONG AS YOU'RE HERE, HELP YOUR-SELF.
MAYBE WE CAN TEACH SNUBS A LESSON—
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles —*That's What YOU Think*

By The Hagers

HAVE YOU BEEN BOTHERED BY A BLACK CAT?
WHY, YES! HAVE YOU?
HE SANG COWBOY SONGS UNDER MY WINDOW ALL NIGHT.
HE WON'T BOTHER US HERE. CATS DISLIKE WATER.
GANGWAY!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Beyond Cherbourg

We may be sure that Allied plans for the invasion included ample preparations for repairs to Cherbourg's harbor facilities. Great convoys may be unloaded there in as little as two or three days. Then the liberation of Europe will proceed at accelerated pace. That the British, American, and Russian generals have planned a blitz seems evidenced by the lateness in the season of their attack.

It is interesting that the American-British-Canadians copied Russian tactics at Cherbourg. First they snipped its supply lines, then they pocketed it, leaving the Germans to defend a bastion cut off from reinforcements and supplies. Such was the strategy of Stalingrad, such is the present pattern of Vitebsk, Orhsa, Mogilev, Zhlobin, and Bobruisk.

It is the strategy in the Pacific, too, where strikes at the Bonins isolated the Marianas from the sea and air lane down the island chain from Japan. At Cherbourg, air power was used to blast rails and highways and concentrations of troops being rushed to a counterattack. In the Marianas, air power, too, blasted the Japanese effort at counterattack, inflicting, according to the latest word from Admiral Nimitz, the heaviest air loss yet suffered in a single operation by any participant in this war.

Indeed, Admiral Nimitz's summary of 747 Japanese planes destroyed, 30 ships sunk, and 51 damaged paints a new picture of the frantic Japanese effort to save the Marianas. It would almost suggest that the Allies are further advanced in the Pacific than we have heretofore supposed.

Yet cold assessment tells us that the situation in the Pacific is in a broad and general way just about as it was in the European war when the Battle of the Atlantic was at its height. That was a supply line battle, too.

Without it, the Allies could not have mounted the strength that is being poured into this final phase of the war against Germany. Without secure supply lines to the Far East, the Allies cannot hope to mount the power that will sweep over Japanese land forces.

We have spoken of a blitz and of the final phase of the war against Germany. How long will this phase last?

The answer to that is only partly physical. War is made against the troops and sometimes they may fight, as many did in Cherbourg, until their ammunition is gone. But in a larger sense the war is waged against the will to resist.

Some day the utter hopelessness and futility of the German position will dawn upon the thought of the German populace. With it may come a crystallization of honest doubts about the queer Nazi doctrine, with its denial of the brotherhood of man, and its fanatical restrictions.

When that moment comes, and the suffering imposed from without is more severe than that which a frenzied leader at home can whip up, the German war will be over. It will be over even if their troops in the field still have the resources to stand a bit longer.

So predictions cannot be based on physical military factors alone. This is total war that the Nazis have brought upon Germany, and the nature of it is levelled at the mentality behind it, as well as at the arms before it.

You Can't Keep 'Em Down

Every day some news item reaches us to indicate that men are proving their equality with women. Perhaps those are right who point out that they never had a real opportunity till now to show how capable they are. Custom and tradition have handicapped them from time immemorial.

Special talents in cooking, dressmaking, millinery, canning, and numerous other fields were belittled and discouraged on the grounds that they were "unmanly." It took another world war to justify husbands and fathers in making beds, washing dishes, getting the children off to school, while wives and mothers made ships and calibrated parts.

It would appear at last, however, that equality has been established without the shadow of a doubt. A dispatch from England states that one lone man, competing with 1,900 women at a handicrafts exhibition in Norwich, obtained a mark of 100 per cent for a home-made bag. Only one of the women equaled the achievement.

Democracy on the Tiber!

Badoglio is out. He himself confirmed the fact in a week-end message to President Roosevelt, referring to "my separation from the Government." The Italian Cabinet's traditional oath of fealty to the Crown is also out. The ministers selected by Premier Bonomi have pledged their devotion exclusively to "the supreme interest of the nation."

At last, the anti-Fascist character of the Italian Government seems to be established.

It would be pleasant to report this as a triumph of Allied diplomacy, and, indeed, it was greatly assisted by many of our foreign policymakers. But a powerful group of irreconcilables were even last week trying to restore part of the oath to the Crown and to get Badoglio back into the Cabinet. The triumph is due to the growing strength of Italian democracy which is taking its destiny into its own hands.

Mutually Helpful

The fact that stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., many of them employees, voted overwhelmingly against having a representative of the A. T. & T. union on the corporation's board of directors does not mean that this movement for labor representation in management will not continue elsewhere. Various railroads and industrial corporations expect such efforts, and many farsighted executives are not wholly averse to the idea.

Some businessmen believe that union men on corporation boards would learn something of the problems of management and would therefore have a better understanding of how disputes with employees might mutually be ironed out. On the other hand, an intelligent and persuasive union man might be able to help business men around a directors' table gain a clearer comprehension of the worker's position.

A Knotty Plank

Last-minute preconvention discussions among leading Republicans indicate that the foreign-policy plank is the knottiest piece of timber the party has to handle. Not many Republicans may be willing to exhibit the depth of division among them on the question of international organization which Russell W. Davenport has voiced. Mr. Davenport, Willkie campaign coordinator, said he would not support the party if he was unconvinced that it would crusade for world order. Mr. Willkie has made it clear Mr. Davenport was speaking only for himself. Others are less sharp, and more inclined to paper over the cracks.

But the cracks are there. Governor Sewell of Maine has urged a "daring" plank and what he means by this may be gathered from his public utterances in behalf of an international police force and pooling of national sovereignty. Senator Vandenberg, however, in a Saturday afternoon radio program, reminded his hearers of his belief that "our people" will never consent to the abrogation of Congress's right to declare war. Though both the Governor and the Senator recognize the need for a world authority, there is obviously a wide gap between their ideas of its functions and powers.

The question of Congress's right to declare war often arises to befog the issue of international security. Though Senator Vandenberg may not confuse the question in his own mind, there are many laymen who imagine that an international police force would infringe on this right. The fact is, however, that if a police force were in being, the need for Congress to declare war would arise only in the most extreme situations, as when exercise of the police power had failed to check aggression.

The real question is whether the United States will lead the way toward the setting up of an international agency, with competence and power to act on its own initiative. President Roosevelt's own statement of postwar aims has indicated the present Administration will undertake no such daring steps. This would seem to leave the opportunity to the Republicans. But articulate public support for those Republican leaders with really forward-looking views about world order will be required if the opportunity is not to be sacrificed to cautious political maneuvering.

The husband who ate his wife's bowl of nasturtium seeds by mistake for cereal, probably felt no more chagrined than the one who made a spamwich out of the new dog food.

They've Got a Funnel Now

"D-Day in Algiers"

ALGIERS

Everyone had been talking about it for weeks. As the days grew longer and the weather warmer, the subject became the chief topic of conversation and speculation. "When will the landings take place and where?" Even against the troubled background of politics, the hard facts of military operations were uppermost in men's minds.

There were some who had felt last autumn that we would be in Paris by Christmas. This rumor, probably encouraged by elements hostile to the Allies, seemed to gain credence, as the Red Army advanced, even in what are usually called "well-informed circles." I once heard a two-star French general explain, with assurance in his voice and the clean-cut reasoning of a professional soldier, that Berlin would fall before the year 1943 was out, and the Allies would pour in from the west.

* * *

Every Frenchman you spoke to lived in the thought of the supreme test that lay ahead. They prayed that their people would not be subjected to a repetition of the intense disappointment which came when the leaves of autumn fell in 1943 and the Allies did not land. The Germans had exploited that one cleverly. Even though Winston Churchill had not said specifically that France would be invaded that year, enemy propaganda was quick to commit us to the liberation of France, probably in the knowledge that our military preparation was insufficient at that time for this gigantic operation. Paper leaves, brown with the tint of autumn and cut in the form of a maple leaf were dropped to the French people. On each leaf were printed the words "I have fallen, O Churchill! Where are you? Where are your soldiers?"

What the news of the Allied landings on the northern coast of France on June 6, 1944, means to Frenchmen everywhere can only be assessed against the background of the last four years.

I wish that every American would make the effort to imagine what would be his or her feelings if our country were occupied by the enemy, our menfolk were either in captivity or drafted for labor by the enemy, or fighting in the underground resistance movements. We should think too of what our feelings would be if innocent hostages were being shot, if we saw our children suffering from malnutrition and from the cold winters, if every little liberty that is part of the great freedom of the American people were ruthlessly abolished.

In the last few months in addition to their increasing misery, the French have experienced heavy Allied bombings. This added strain, intensified by enemy propaganda, did not, however, diminish the ardent desire of the French for the Allied landings. The French people have shown that they were prepared to pay the price—any price—in order to insure the defeat of the enemy. They knew also that the "hour of liberation" is an empty phrase, that their suffering would inevitably increase, when the Allies finally came, and that the landings would be the start of a period of even greater suffering.

* * *

There was no exultation in Algiers on the bright sunny morning when the news broke. Life seemed to continue in an appallingly normal manner. The first incident which struck a dramatic note was when a young Frenchwoman, an officer in the French army, walked into my office, shortly after the communiqué had been broadcast to the world.

"Well," I said to her, "this is it." But she had not heard the news. When I told her, she grew pale and her eyes stared into space. She sat down slowly, smiled, then started to weep silently.

Later on that day I was driving back to town and saw three agitated French sailors by the side of the road. One was carrying a mandolin and all three wanted a lift. They piled into the back of the car, and the one with the mandolin struck up "Anchors Aweigh." They spoke English; yes, they'd all been to the States; they'd gone to New York with the Richelieu, which they carefully pronounced "Risherloo" for my benefit. They'd gone off to the beach for their day's leave and had heard the news and wanted to get back to town to hear more.

At this point the one with the mandolin struck up "Madelon," the great French marching song of the last war. They were all three Bretons and they hated the Germans. They were eager to fight them. Their war aims? To drive the Germans off the soil of France and liberate their country. They said it had been long in coming, but that was all forgotten. The important thing was that it had come at last, the great event for which they had longed so much.

They were under no illusions about what this might mean to the French people. But they had no doubts about their countrymen's willingness and ability to take it and to fight with the Allied armies to the end. This was France's greatest opportunity, they said, to show the world that she had not been beaten. There was no talk of politics, not that they avoided the subject out of consideration for my feelings, but it was patent that they were thinking of other things.

I felt that their reaction was typical of the French people, from the information I have been able to gather. As the car drew up to the curb, my friend with the mandolin played the "Stars and Stripes Forever." The three sailors tumbled out of the car and I shook hands with each one. I said to them "Vive la France" and they answered in chorus "Vive l'Amérique."

* * *

It is natural to ask the question whether the people of Metropolitan France will feel and react in the same way as Frenchmen outside France. There is no doubt that on political issues those who have suffered directly from the oppressor on the soil of France will hold certain views and make certain claims which will guide the relatively small number of Frenchmen who have also courageously carried on the fight from without. However, it is certain that the feeling of relief and of enthusiasm for the Allies and the willingness to sacrifice themselves to the end which the French people have shown in the last four years will be at their highest pitch in the battle for the liberation of their country.

France prizes her independence and her sovereignty more than anything in the world. It is to be expected that after a long period of oppression, the French people will glory in their liberty and will be proud and sensitive. It is to be expected, too, on our side, that the Allies will respect these feelings which are themselves the expression of the unconquerable spirit of the French nation.

WILLIAM R. TYLER

Mirror of World Opinion

In the Great Tradition

Governor Edge of New Jersey has never been an isolationist. So there can be no surprise that in a speech at the Drexel Institute he should urge both parties to "adopt platforms which unhesitatingly commit the United States" to a policy of international responsibility and co-operation. . . .

Mr. Edge . . . is no mere older statesman speaking in the best Republican tradition; he is a dynamic vote getter who has just demonstrated his leadership afresh. . . . One remembers that in his campaign for Governor he had the active support of Mr. Wendell Willkie.

Only the small men in the party will refuse to heed his plea—the little Republicans, who alone over the years have been responsible for whatever eclipse of its great tradition of enlightened foreign policy the party has suffered. We have faith to believe that these little Republicans will prevail no more at Chicago than they did at the Mackinac Conference.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

What Kind of a Landslide Is This?

An Intimate Message From Chicago

By Erwin D. Canham

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, JUNE 26

This is a strange and unprecedented kind of convention. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Delegate are beginning to wonder why they came. The political leaders who managed the Dewey boom with such tremendous success that it became a landslide before the convention assembled are beginning to wonder if they didn't overdo things a little.

The situation is strangely contradictory. Governor Dewey may well get as large a delegate vote as any Republican nominee in history who was not a President in office. And yet a host of delegates are expressing a kind of lingering doubt about him. In a few minutes in one hotel lobby I talked with delegates from half-a-dozen States, old friends and not New Englanders, who expressed themselves as being bound to vote for Dewey but feeling distinctly unenthusiastic about him.

What kind of a landslide is that?

Will this tremendous delegate vote create a national popular enthusiasm for the New York Governor? Is it a result of such feeling? Not so far as we have been able to ascertain—for as our inquiries reveal, people in other parts of the country feel much as New Englanders do—that he is the inevitable nominee but that they are not completely happy about the whole business.

Governor Dewey's projected trip to Chicago for his acceptance speech will undoubtedly give the delegates a lift. It ought to get the campaign off to a fairly good start. And yet it also adds something to the cut-and-dried aspects of the whole business. Everything is just a little too pat.

However, party unity has certainly been achieved, despite the cold shoulder given Wendell Willkie. His old friends here, who are also politicians, do not appear to take this treatment too badly. They are ready to support the ticket, most of them have already come out for Governor Dewey, and their influence—if any—is being exerted to get Mr. Willkie to join the procession. Likewise, the Bricker and Stassen people, despite the vigor of their efforts, are all ready to join in the campaign behind the New Yorker.

And it will undoubtedly be as competently managed a campaign as was the Dewey drive for the nomination, though the result is by no means so sure. For still the question persists: Is the spark there which can set afire the Nation's enthusiasm and genuine confidence?

Because the nomination is assured, because the ordinary delegate has little to do with the platform, because the proceedings during the first day or two are perfunctory, and because no suspense or drama remains, the convention has assumed a certain air of artificiality. With the headlines—the headlines in the very newspapers the delegates use to fan themselves or to sit on—proclaiming great and decisive deeds, such as the fall of Cherbourg and the Russian advance, the intolerably prolonged enterprise here of proceeding to a foregone conclusion becomes divorced from nearly everything except the native American appetite for conventions, sawdust, and bands.

That may well be the precise danger which confronts the Republican candidate.

For undoubtedly some Americans think the war is more important than the convention, and may continue to do so during the campaign. That is Mr. Roosevelt's advantage, for he is running a large part of the war—or at least the people think so.

Meantime the Republicans are going ahead, as best they can manage, to perform an important function in the machinery of democracy as we have fashioned it in this Nation. National conventions are held this way. That is to say, while they are not often so cut and dried, they always bring together a thousand delegates, as many alternates, and many guests, most of whom are in doubt about just what is going on, and who sit through many weary sessions, who let off steam with parades around the hall and jamborees in state or candidate headquarters and who go home to labor in the vineyard until November.

It is, of course, a significant and historic moment: the first wartime convention since 1864. There is no doubt about the need for a strong Republican candidate, for the man of the hour. On balance, there is much to be said for the remarkable "unanimity" by which this choice is being reached. But the lift and the excitement of 1940 just aren't there, and we can only await the result as shown in the campaign, with confidence that our two-party system must fully vindicate itself.

A Fourth Republic?

The Bookshelf

The discussion on France's postwar régime is constantly gaining in violence. Will the Anglo-Saxon powers eventually recognize General de Gaulle's "Committee of National Liberation" as "French Provisional Government"? Or will they continue to rebuke the Free French leader and deal with other French personalities, once the Nazis are driven out from French soil? What is actually the trend of public opinion inside France? Do the French merely want to return to the prewar form of republican government or are they eager to carry out the political, social, and economic reforms proposed by the Algiers régime, and to replace the Third by the Fourth Republic?

J. C. Fernand-Laurent's GALLIC CHARTER (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50) is an interesting contribution to this discussion. Mr. Fernand-Laurent, who has been a rightist deputy in the French Chamber of Deputies and a president of the Paris Municipal Council, escaped from France in the second half of 1942 when his activities had become suspicious to the Gestapo. Thanks to his relations with French rightist circles, he was well received by the chiefs of the Vichy régime, who became aware only lately of his affiliations with patriot organizations.

The former deputy is a vivid and witty writer who sends his arrows just in the middle of his aim. He has still some tenderness left for Marshal Pétain, who, like his predecessor Marshal MacMahon, is a valorous soldier but a helpless politician. "Pity me, indeed, for I have got myself into a sorry mess," Pétain told Fernand-Laurent at their last interview.

The other figurants who staged the Vichy show are more pitilessly judged: the archplotter Laval, the crafty Chautemps, the reactionary Weygand, and such less-known personalities as the "king-maker," Raphaël Alibert, who "made Pétain by a forgery and a lie," or the Jew-baiter Darquier de Pellepoix. But the profiteers of the defeat of France are put to shame by the dignified attitude of some of the former leaders of the French republican parties, of men like Edouard Herriot or Louis Marin.

Yet it is not only to do justice to the republican chiefs that M. Fernand-Laurent puts so much stress on their opposition to the corrupt Vichy régime. He is himself a protagonist of the return to what he calls republican legality after the war. He wants to reinstate the Chambers of the Third Republic which have never been dismissed legally. He goes even so far as to quote Marshal Pétain's decree of Nov. 13, 1943, in which the Marshal abrogates all previous measures taken against the ancient Parliament. M. Fernand-Laurent, therefore, has hard words for General de Gaulle and his advisers—although he praises de Gaulle as inspirer of the French resistance—whom he accuses of having overstepped the bounds of their authority on several occasions.

To any unbiased observer, however, it must appear that the authority of the former French senators and deputies to represent the French people is more than doubtful. Too many of them have compromised with the Nazis or with the Vichy régime, and others, more cautious, have remained in the shadow while the "unelected representatives of the resistance" actually led the fight against the invaders. M. Fernand-Laurent has been neither a collaborationist nor an "attendist." Although, in June, 1940, he had voted for Marshal Pétain, he soon recognized his mistake, especially after his son, a young lieutenant, had been arrested for patriotic activities.

Yet it is questionable whether the French will completely forget M. Fernand-Laurent's prewar record. He has been one of the most violent critics of the same republican régime which today he is defending so eloquently. He himself admits that he has been wrong on most of the major issues of French national policy. His statement that he was betrayed by his staff as editor of the extreme rightist Paris daily, Le Jour, that this paper was infested by the "Fifth Column," with many members of the staff working openly for Germany in 1942, can hardly be considered an excuse for the abuse he and his collaborators heaped on the republican government before the French defeat.

E. K.

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